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THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

LOCAL NOTICES.

New Styles Daily.

J. D. Ramsley receives daily at the Hat Parlor the latest styles of hats and caps.

Beautiful Imported Goods.

Handsome toilet sets, stationery, French hand mirrors, combs, brushes, soaps, perfumery, pomades, &c., for the holiday trade at Charles Abel & Co.'s Drug Store, No. 172 Wylie street.

New Books

At John W. Pittock's, bookseller and stationer, opposite Postoffice, Pittsburgh, Pa.: Vashti, or Until Death Do Us Part; by Miss Augusta J. Evans, $2 00. Thomas Wemyss Speaker, by Marian Harland, author of Alone, &c., $1 50. Origin and Development of Religious Belief, by Baron Goulet. Parsed; American edition, $2 50. Pursuit of Holiness, a sequel to Personal Religion, by Dean Goulburn, 75c. A Second Letter to Archbishop Manning, by the author of "Churches Creed," &c., 75c. Across America and Asia, by Pauspelly, $5 00. Susan Fielding, by the author Steven Lawrence Yeoman; paper, $1 25 cents to $2 00. Put Yourself in His Place, by Chas. Reade; part first, paper, $1 25. Lost in the Jungle, by Paul Duffmallin, author of Equatorial Africa, $1 75. Story of a Little Bad Boy, by Aldrich, $1 50.

For New Orleans.

W. T. Rowe, merchant broker, will leave for New Orleans on Monday next. He will give his attention to purchasing Louisiana sugars and molasses, and orders sent to him will receive his best attention. Address before care Price, Park & Co., New Orleans. For daily markets and other information apply at office, 171 Wood street, corner Sixth avenue.

As a Becoming Hat is Absolutely Necessary

We suggest to our male readers to call and examine the stock of goods at the Hat Parlor, No. 22 Fifth avenue.

You Can Regulate the Color.

Every natural shade from light brown to deepest black is imparted by Phalon's Vitalia or Salvation for the Hair. The number of applications determines the tinge. It would be like comparing silver mines to the depth indications from a marsh, to compare it with the ordinary hair dyes. TTHS

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

The world's great remedy for colds, coughs, consumption, and all affections of the lungs and throat. TTHS

Visit the Hat Parlor

If you want a hat that is fashionable, made of the best material and sold at the lowest price.

The Best.

Burnett cologne, cocoaine and flavoring extracts, are pre-eminently the best among them. Sold cheapest at Jos. Fleming's, 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond.

Lard Oil.

To Our Customers.—For the last Sixty days we have been unable to fill promptly all the orders sent us for oil. Having increased our force in the last week, we will be able hereafter forth to supply any demand made upon us. F. Sellers & Co., corner Penn and Tenth sts.

Holiday Styles

At the Hat Parlor, No. 22 Fifth avenue.

E. E. Breed & Co.

Have the latest designs of silver plated ware Call and examine their variety, at 100 Wood street. F

At 100 Wood Street,

Can be found the latest designs, plain, elaborate and elegant patterns, of silver plated ware. R. E. Breed & Co.

Save Money

By advertising judiciously through Messrs. Griffin & Hoffman, advertising agents, No. 1 Bank Exchange Building, Second floor, for rates and information. They furnish copies of all papers for which they contract for advertising during the period of said contracts, without extra charge. Pittsburgh references: Jno. D. Scully, Cashier First National Bank, and T. H. Young & Co. F

The Prince Arthur.

Something new, at the Hat Parlor, No. 22 Fifth avenue.

Silver Plated Ware.

The latest designs, plain, elaborate and elegant patterns, at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, 100 Wood street.

Aniline Dyes.

We have just received a large invoice of these dyes, comprising all the popular colors, including Solferina, Fuchsine and Magenta, and are prepared to sell them very low.

McCLAGAN & McKENNAN,
Druggists, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth avenue.

W. D. Duffey,

Merchant Tailor, No. 24 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh. tf

Yacht.

New style of hat just received at the Hat Parlor.

China Ware.

A large assortment, embracing every variety of recent patterns, at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, 100 Wood street.

China Ware.

The newest patterns; elegant tea sets; an unlimited assortment of every article of China ware at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, 100 Wood street.

The Daily Commercial.

ABOUT BEET SUGAR.

Interesting Concerning the Products in Europe.

Beet sugar is the standard sweetener of France. The first satisfactory experiment of extracting sugar from beets was made in 1747, by a chemist of Berlin, France, which has now four hundred and seventy beet root factories, imported all her sweets down to the time of Napoleon. Napoleon was wise enough in his day and generation to foster home industries. He not only favored protection, but he went so far as to prohibit such articles as, in his opinion, should be made in France. Ever since the beet culture has been a marked success. The example of France was followed by other countries. Belgium has one hundred and sixteen and Prussia has two hundred and thirty-five beet-root factories. The total value of all the beet-root factories in Europe thirty years ago, only amounted to 90,000 tons. The amount produced by Switzerland alone last year, was upwards of 2,500,000 tons. In Austria, Russia, Hungary and several other European countries, large amounts of sugar are made from beet-roots.

The manufacture of the beet is said to be worth more to a country as a fertilizer than the product directly derived from the treatment of the root, the waste pulp proving more valuable than the sugar. It is fed to horned cattle in large quantities. It is stated that in France, where the business has grown to enormous dimensions, the increase in cattle on account of beet pulp is wonderful. In the district of country surrounding the city of Valenciennes, where before the production of beet sugar seven hundred oxen was the total amount, *eleven thousand five hundred* were raised last year. But this is not all. This enormous increase of stock has so much advanced the fertility of the land that one *hundred and ninety-two thousand bushels* more wheat is raised in the same district per annum than was ever raised in the good old "free-trade-in-sugar" time.

Casting Out Devils.

A Wisconsin paper has published a detailed statement of the exorcism of devils from a young man residing at Watertown in that State, who was "afflicted with evil spirits twenty years," and who was cured by one of the priests who contributed to the relief of the afflicted man, and who signs M. D. to his name, thus replies to the "diabolical paper:"

"I have nothing to say with regard to how authentically the editor gathered the facts, but I must say that his statement of them to the public is most unauthentic, and erroneous as regards the real event—the expulsion of the demons. Regarding the presence and manifestations of evil spirits, the statement was correct. The expressions of the excited family may also have been reported correctly; that there was much clabber in the exorcisms, is also true; but when he says 'we are pained to hear that another devil made his appearance, and, after being cast out, announced that there were still four more remaining.' I would relieve his 'pains' and affliction on this head by assuring him that there is but one left in 'the young man,' to the great astonishment and disappointment of both demons and editor. A mistake I can readily overlook and pardon, for 'to err is human.'"

The learned M.D. concludes that the exorcised spirit took refuge in the editor, where we will leave it for the present.

Four Years Ago,

Four years ago, two respectable and respectably connected young men were convicted of highway robbery in Massachusetts, one being sentenced to twenty and the other twenty-five years imprisonment at hard labor. Recently facts came to light establishing their innocence beyond a doubt, when the Governor, an honorable man, gave them their liberty, selecting Thanksgiving Day as an appropriate time to exercise executive clemency, whereupon an exchange remarks: "Taking four years out of a man's life, leading him with infamy for a like period, and then making a spectacle of him on a national anniversary is, it strikes us, a peculiarly heinous method." This is another view of the question. If an individual erred, as the Government erred in imprisoning the young men, what pecuniary damages would be assessed upon the individual by a jury? If there is such a thing as justice in Massachusetts, the young men should be paid an amount equal to four years' earnings at least. That is coming down to a dollar and cents view of the question.

By the last steamer we learn that President Rivero gave a grand dinner to General Sickles, which, says the Madrid correspondent of the London *Times*, must have had something of a political signification, inasmuch as it was heralded in all the government organs for a week beforehand. The General Sickles was accompanied by his Secretary of Legation, Col. John Hay, a young American politician of brilliant attainments, who bids fair some day to distinguish himself in the diplomatic world. That I am right in conjecturing the dinner to have had a political bearing is borne out by the fact that Senores Silvela and Martos, the ex-Minister of State and the present Minister of state, together with *Senor* Becerra, the Minister of the Colonies, *Senor* Franco Alonso, Senor Cozonilly Ortez, and other deputies, were invited to meet General Sickles. After dinner the party passed several hours in friendly and serious discussion of *the foreign and colonial policy of Spain.* It is not unlikely *import* results may spring out of this cordial and full comparison of views between these representative men.

THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.
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COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

VOL. VII. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 11, 1869. NO. 75.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

THE FREE BANKING SYSTEM.

The Financial Views of Congress—Reforms in Custom Houses—Lawyers in Pension Cases—Heavy Claim Against Mexico—The Tenure-of-Office Act—Enforcement of House Rules—Alaska—The Case of Georgia—The Eight-Hour Law—The Darien Ship Canal Treaty.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 10, 1869.

Financial Views of Congress.

The first week of Congress ends with little indication of the financial views of its members. Senator Sumner has introduced a bill for free banking, with a clause limiting the increase of the currency to fifty millions per year. Representative Morrell, of Pennsylvania, has introduced one for free banking and a new loan at four and a half per cent., and Representative Ingersoll, of Illinois, has brought in bills for free banking, to prevent the sale of Government gold, and to authorize the issue of forty-four millions more legal tenders. None of these bills have been considered in committee, and it is doubtful if any of them will be till after the holidays. The idea of the free banking system has many supporters in both Houses of Congress, and present indications are that such a system will be established during the session. Further indications are that Secretary Boutwell's recommendation for contraction at the rate of two millions per month will not find many supporters. The demand from the South for more money appears to be very strong.

Custom House Reforms.

The Retrenchment Committee has brought about another reform in the management of custom houses, particularly that of San Francisco. In the course of their investigations last summer they found a state of facts that can be illustrated by stating a single case. Under the law as it now stands seizures under five thousand dollars are divided without deduction of duties, while from seizures worth above that figure the deduction of tax was made before the division took place. They found a case where opium to the value of sixty thousand dollars was seized upon one vessel, and the inspectors instead of regarding as one seizure reported a seizure from each berth or state room, and therefore got a good deal more money than would have come to them if it had been treated as one seizure. The committee made representations of the facts to Secretary Boutwell, and he has issued regulations of a character to break up this abuse and bring the proper revenue into the Treasury.

Lawyers as Pension Agents.

Twenty-eight pension agents have been here for two days consulting in regard to such an amendment to the pension law as shall forbid attorneys from acting between the pension agents and the pensioner. Of twenty-eight only a half number of dollars per month agreement to this class of its citizens, it is estimated that full three millions were retained by attorneys in the hands of pensioners, and small amount of each payment and the condition of not receiving this bounty, it is held a hardship that ought to be remedied. A bill containing the above provisions will be introduced by the Pension Committee.

Heavy Claim Against Mexico.

The Tehuantepec ship canal and Mexican and Pacific Railroad Company, through its attorney, has presented a claim of three hundred and twenty-two millions nine hundred and seventy-six thousand dollars, a nineteen dollars against Mexico before the Mexican Commission now sitting here. The items are $128,141,668 for what are known as the "Woodhouse bonds;" $500,000 for surplus furnished Juarez; $500,000 for lands contracted to them; $21,000,000 for mines, and other amounts for railroad and telegraph franchises.

The Tenure of Office Act.

The House Judiciary Committee had a meeting this morning, at which General Butler was authorized to make a favorable report, on his bill repealing the tenure of office act. The bill will appear the first time the Committee is called. There is no doubt of its passage by the House, though some dissatisfied Republicans are likely to vote against it on reconsideration. What its fate will be when it reaches the Senate, five or six weeks hence, no one can yet tell.

Enforcement of the Rules.

Speaker Blaine gave the House notice to-day that he would not hereafter tolerate such abuses of the rules and proprieties of the body on Mondays as were practiced last session, and that while the rules remain as they are he will endeavor to enforce them in their letter and spirit, believing that business will be expedited by such enforcement. The reform he thus indicated is much needed.

Alaska.

The House Committee on Territories have been considering the bill establishing a territorial government in Alaska, and though they have not concluded action, the indications are decidedly that they will report against it and allow the country to remain a while longer under military control. A bill regulating the seal fisheries will be brought in, however, after the holidays.

Georgia.

The Senate Judiciary Committee are trying to agree upon a bill in relation to Georgia, and will probably be able to report in time for reporting it next Monday. There is some opposition to the President's recommendation, but the prospects are that the bill will get the State back where it was when first the new Legislature met.

The Eight-Hour Law.

The men who regard an eight-hour law as a panacea for all their troubles are not satisfied with the one now on the statute books, and have sent a committee here to urge a change upon Congress. The proposition substantially as adopted have not yet been made known, but they are likely to appear in a short time.

The Darien Ship Canal Treaty.

There are reports that the Darien ship canal treaty, which was rejected last winter by the Senate of the United States of Colombia, will shortly be resurrected, and interested parties profess to believe it will now be ratified.

Suit for Salary.

One of the clerks lately dismissed from the Treasury Department has brought suit against Secretary Boutwell for eighty-six dollars withheld from his salary on account of absence, and will take the case to the Court of Claims.

First Reception.

Secretary Fish gave his first reception this evening, and thus opened the gay season for Washington.

Appointments.

W. R. Dobyns, of Maysville, Ky., has been appointed Surveyor of Distilleries for the State of Kentucky at large. Charles Duncan has been appointed local agent of the Postoffice Department at Honesdale, Pa.

Opposition to Judge Yeaman.

The publication of the record of Mr. Yeaman, of Kentucky, has made his confirmation exceedingly doubtful. There was considerable opposition on the part of Senators before that publication appeared. There is more interest felt among Senators to have the present whereabouts of R. W. Raymond, who traveled with Col. Woolford in the campaign of 1864, as the correspondent of the Louisville *Journal*.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 10, 1869.

THE FRENCH CABLE.

The subject of the French Atlantic Cable was briefly considered by the Committee on Foreign Affairs yesterday and to-day. The committee will unanimously sustain President Grant's recommendations, and will report a bill with the view to remedy this complaint.

SALES OF GOLD.

Representative Coburn's resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, requires the Secretary of the Treasury to sell all coin not necessary to be retained for the payment of interest on bonds and for other immediate purposes, and to continue the sales monthly, reserving only such amounts as may be needed for the above purposes.

MR. VAN AUKEN, ILL.

Representative Van Auken is detained at home in Pennsylvania by sickness.

It is believed Congress will take no action on the Georgia reconstruction question until after the holidays.

THE BANKING COMMITTEE.

The Committee on Banking has not yet held a meeting, owing to the engagement of Gen. Butler, a leading member, who has charge of the census bill pending in the House.

INTERNAL REVENUE MATTERS.

In the Internal Revenue Bureau during the month of November 583,600 distilled spirit revenue stamps were issued, valued at $5,000,000, and tobacco stamps to the value of $1,800,000.

The Internal Revenue Commissioner decides that all brewers, distillers and brewers can sell at the place of manufacture so long as they sell in the original casks or packages to which tax stamps are affixed, without payment of tax as liquor dealers, a rectifier of his distilled products cannot sell without paying tax as a liquor dealer at any place.

INTERNAL REVENUE COURTS OF CLAIMS.

In the Court of Claims judgments were rendered the past year on eighty-four claims, and twenty-four were dismissed. The aggregate amount claimed was $3,000,000; awarded, 8000,000.

Fatal Accident at Steubenville.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

STEUBENVILLE, December 10, 1869.

A sad accident occurred here to-day. Mary Pearce, aged eight years, and daughter of Geo. Pearce, cabinet maker, went from her dwelling into the yard, climbed a ladder to a scaffold about fifteen feet high, and fell and was killed instantly. L.

Pittsburgh as a Flour Market.

Our people are not aware of the importance of our trade to the West, or of the amount of flour consumed here. T. C. Jenkins & Bro., of our city probably have the largest regular business in flour, and control the product of several of he largest and best mills in this county. Their brands have a reputation in the eastern cities, as well as in Western Pennsylvania.

CONGRESS.

PROGRESS OF THE CENSUS BILL

Important Amendments Adopted—Large Number of Bills and Resolutions Introduced.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:

By Mr. SCOFIELD, for the transfer of the Philadelphia Navy Yard to League Island.

By Mr. ROGERS, to remove political disabilities from a large part of the rebel population.

By Mr. WHITTEMORE, to amend the laws regulating the coasting trade.

By Mr. SHIELDON, of Louisiana on extending the limits of the Port of New Orleans; making appropriation for the removing of obstructions from Bayou Teche, Louisiana, and making appropriation for repairing and finishing the New Orleans Custom House.

By Mr. WOLFE, donating to the city of Louisville, for a public park, the Louisville and United States Arsenal stands. The bill donates the entire arsenal tract in this city, and appropriates $100,000 for the erection of an arsenal at Jefferson barracks.

By Mr. CRICKLAND, to extend the time for the completion of the military road from Copper Harbor, Michigan, to Green Bay, Wisconsin; to divide Michigan into two judicial districts, and establish the Northern district of Michigan; also, joint resolution of the Michigan Legislature asking an appropriation for the improvement of the entrance to Portage Lake.

By Mr. DELANO, to provide for the sale of the coin in the treasury except such as may be necessary to the payment of interest on the bonds.

Resolutions were offered and adopted as follows:

By Mr. NEGLEY, directing the Committee on Retrenchment to inquire into the propriety of reducing the expenses of delegates of members of Congress.

By Mr. WOOD, instructing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to inquire into the condition under which the French Atlantic Cable Company is now operating from the French Government to connect its telegraph lines in the French shore and the United States, or restriction or reservation in such concession that is injurious to the rights of the American people or of the United States.

By Mr. HOLMAN, asking leave to offer a resolution directing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to inquire into the expediency of recognizing the independence of Cuba, but objection was made.

By Mr. PETERS, a bill was introduced his bill authorizing an additional issue of forty-four millions of legal tender notes, referred to the Committee on Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. GARFIELD moved the reference to the Committee on Banking.

Mr. KING (Rep.), supposed that was a debatable question, and he proposed to discuss it.

Mr. GARFIELD moved the previous question, but his call for the yeas and nays failed to second.

Mr. KING (Rep.), N. Y., said that he did not like the proposition, and he proposed to discuss it.

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The SPEAKER then presented various documents, including a memorial from the Cortes of Spain, relative to the recognition of Cuba.

The House then went into Committee, Mr. DAWES in the Chair, and resumed consideration of the census bill.

Mr. KELLEY moved to strike out of the fourth section the proviso that in no case shall more than one Congressional district, the Secretary or the Interior may appoint more than one supervisor, or reduce the number of one for each Congressional District. He argued that this would impose upon the Superintendents in Philadelphia, comprising four and a half Congressional districts, the labor of 1,000, comprising six Congressional Districts, from four to five times the amount of labor imposed upon the Superintendents without any increase of compensation. After considerable discussion the motion was agreed to and the proviso struck out.

Mr. JENCKES moved to amend the bill by inserting an additional section as section 8, authorizing each general superintendent, in addition to the enumeration, one or more persons to classify, compile, arrange and report the special statistical information called for by the act in relation to railroads, mines, manufacturing and mechanical industry, mercantile and trading establishments, banks, insurance, education, religious, charities, charitable, sanitary, revenue and postal statistics, and to collect such additional social statistics. He argued in favor of the amendment, and believed that the practical advantage of the employment of such experts as his amendment contemplated, would more than compensate for the amendment as agreed to, go to it.

Mr. WILKINSON moved an amendment to the fourteenth section, imposing a fine of $5,000 on any person who shall knowingly make a false statement or information required by the act. In making his amendment he declared his belief that the people of Minnesota and Iowa paid to railroad corporations more than they ought to pay, and when people came to know why they were taxed so heavily the railroad companies would awaken a degree of indignation which would forever put a stop to the practice. Let these enormous monopolies and restrict their power to tax the people, and his object would be attained and the amendment was adopted.

Mr. McCULLOUGH moved to strike out the exacting clause of the bill. He was opposed to the multiplication of federal officers as provided by the bill. He referred the act of 1850. He believed that under it the census of 1860 was the best ever taken, and he was better than those provided in this bill, and he believed he had had as much experience as any. The provisions here for getting statistics about the prevailing prices of labor, &c.

Mr. GARFIELD—The poor man's light. [Laughter.]

Mr. T. SCOFIELD appreciated the labor of this Committee but he thought the clause under discussion was of the bill, our did he like the multiplication of federal officers. He was in favor of the repeal of the act of federal officers, while now there were four sets of the census, and superfluous ones at that.

Mr. GARFIELD regretted that if the motion was to be adopted it had not been offered in time to save time. The House had to take the present bill or to allow the census to be taken under the act of 1850, with its slave schedules and all. He regretted that the House had not had the committee's views more coveted perhaps to economy—one which could have got the support of the House. He was not sure of the question determined now.

The question was then on Mr. SCOFIELD'S proposition to strike out the clause.

Mr. JENCKES would not move to strike out the sixty-sixth section, giving the franking privilege to census officers, but the Government will pay dearly for it. Mr. GARFIELD, while expressing himself in favor of abolishing the franking privilege, did not regard it as a live question on the bill. The motion was then agreed to.

Mr. WARD presented a petition signed by seventy-two thousand citizens of South Carolina, asking Congress to accord belligerent rights to the people of Cuba and recognize their independence. He said that he was in favor of it.

Mr. FARNSWORTH and others objected.

Mr. WARD then withdrew the petition, and announced that he would on Monday move to suspend the rules to have it read.

A motion to adjourn till Monday was rejected, and the House at 3:45 adjourned until to-morrow.

MEXICO.

Reception of Mr. Seward and Party at the Capital—Other Matters of Interest.

CITY OF MEXICO, December 1, *via* HAVANA, December 10.—Hon. William H. Seward and party arrived in this city on the 15th ult., and were received at the national station by President Juarez and Cabinet and a commission of notables. On the 16th Mr. Nelson, United States Minister, gave Mr. Seward a banquet, at which Schaibleen, the representative of Germany, Romero and other Mexican statesmen and many ladies were present. Lerdo de Tejada, President of the Supreme Court, in a speech said Mr. Seward's name had been indelibly inscribed in the history of an important epoch for his services in behalf of humanity and republican liberty on this continent. Mr. Seward, on the night of the 27th a grand banquet was given by the President, Mr. Seward sitting next Juarez. The Cabinet and other prominent persons were present. Juarez toasted President Grant, and said a high compliment to America. Minister Nelson responded. Lerdo de Tejada spoke in complimentary terms, referring the relations of the Governments of United States and Mexico. He guaranteed to the former a correspondence between the laws and constitutions of the two countries, and declared in these principles and in a high regard for liberty they were much alike.

Mr. Seward made a short speech disclaiming all personal interest in coming to Mexico. The mission was to the government. He highly praised their political positions to their own countrymen, and not to foreign adventurers. His sole ambition was to inspire the American people with a thorough understanding of the developments of the Continent. Although the latter colonized by European monarchies, yet sooner or later it must be entirely independent of foreign control. Mr. Seward proceeded to epitomize the history of Mexico, briefly commenting on her republicanism in its application to the American continent. He closed by offering a toast to President Juarez, whose name, he said, would remain indissolubly connected with the interests of Mexico, Bolivar and Washington. An operatic troupe present sang the Star Spangled Banner, and Seward, who interpreted Mr. Seward's speech. Immense enthusiasm prevailed. A very large crowd was present, all anxious to see Mr. Seward. He will probably leave about the 19th inst.

About one thousand men are at work on the railroad at the pass of Del Mocha, near Orizaba.

The yield of the Sonora mines is bountiful. The manufacturing interest is increasing in prosperity.

The Macias insurrection has ended. An unusual number of pronunciamientos were issued by the insurrectionists.

A light shock of earthquake was felt in various parts of the Republic. An English steamer, while running down at Vera Cruz, snapped her chain, and three sailors were killed and seven wounded.

The town of Frontillo was lately visited by a terrific hurricane. Over 200 houses were destroyed.

A party of men employed in counterfeiting revenue stamps were discovered in the capital and arrested.

Rebellion has broken out in Sierra Puebla. The town of Zacapacatla was captured by Negrete's partisans. Negrete's headquarters are at Tezuilla. The Vera Cruz telegraph has been cut, and a force is reported marching on Perote. The town of Staina has pronounced in favor of the revolution.

The penalty bill has been amended so as to include several important classes of persons who did not previously share its benefits.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, December 10, 1869.

SPANISH GUNBOATS RELEASED.

Mr. Stoughton, counsel for Mr. Delamater, having moved for the release of the Spanish gunboats, and the Spanish Foreign Legation having made no opposition, saying he had received instructions from his government in the matter, it was officially shown that war no longer existed between Spain and Peru. Judge Blatchford to-day made an order granting the motion of Mr. Stoughton.

PERSONAL.

Among the passengers by the Atlantic from Europe, arrived to-day, are Senator Fenton and daughter.

EXPLOSION AND FIRE.

The laundry, gas works and stables of the St. Nicholas Hotel, in Mercer street, in the rear of that establishment, were destroyed by fire this afternoon by an explosion of gas. The laundry building and gas works are owned by the proprietors of the hotel, and the stables by Chester Lamb. Loss $75,000. A woman named Ann Sullivan was terribly burned.

HELD TO BAIL.

Remaine Mulligan, one of the alleged perpetrators of the drawback frauds, has been held to bail in the thousands of dollars.

STOLEN BONDS RECOVERED.

A portion of the proceeds of the robbery of the Burdess County Insurance Company have been recovered here in the shape of five one thousand dollar United States bonds, and a man named Chesly arrested.

OWEN HAND RESPITED.

Stay of proceedings has been granted in the case of Owen Hand, who was to have been hung Friday, and the case will be argued in the general term of the Supreme Court in February.

EMBEZZLEMENT.

A letter carrier named Robeahre has been arrested, charged with embezzling money letters.

Do Not Neglect a Slight Cough.

It may end in consumption. C. F. Gaiton's cough balsam will relieve you. TTHS

CUBA.

Gen. Goicuria Wants Money—Incendiary Proclamations—Cespedes Advises the Destruction of Tobacco and Sugar.

HAVANA, December 10.—Several persons in Havana have received letters from Gen. Goicuria, demanding sums of money of from $2,000 to $10,000. He requested that the money be forwarded to him without delay, in care of the American Consul at Nassau. These letters have been delivered to the Spanish authorities in Havana.

An incendiary proclamation dated Havana, December 10, has been received by the steamer Columbia from New York. This proclamation has been circulated extensively throughout the city.

Gen. Cespedes has issued a proclamation in which he invokes all true Cubans to destroy their tobaccos and sugar crops, in order to deprive the Spaniards of three millions of revenue.

One thousand Spanish troops arrived to-day from Cadiz.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

A wooden building in Chapel Place, Boston, occupied by several Irish families, was burned yesterday morning. Two children of Daniel Sullivan—a boy of four years and a girl of three months—were smothered to death.

The robbers of the bank at Gallatin, Mo., and murderers of John W. Sheets, its cashier, only obtained five dollars from the bank. They have not been arrested. There are several parties scouring the country for them.

The Treasury of Tama county, Iowa, was robbed Thursday evening by two men of $8,000. The deputy treasurer, Mr. Camery, was severely stabbed by the ruffians. It is believed the robbers will be lynched if caught.

Miss Tillie Holton, of Danville, Ill., died a few days since from an overdose of laudanum, supposed to have been taken with suicidal intent.

In the Circuit Court at Poughkeepsie, yesterday, before Judge Tappan, a verdict was given for the defendants in the case of J. Nelson Sawin against New York Central Railroad Company. It was an action for libel in the publication of an article in the *Tribune*, a regular report of which appeared in the *Times*.

The past season was unfortunate for the Gloucester fishermen. Sixteen vessels, valued at $80,000, were wrecked, while the minor damages will be very heavy. Very great. Fifty six fishermen lost their lives.

Two young men, bar tenders at the Adams House, Boston, were arrested for selling liquor, one to fifty dollars fine, the other to a similar fine with three months to the House of Correction.

Williams, Ledayard & Stebbin's woolen factory at Shelter Valley, near Casenova, N. Y., was entirely destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss $40,000, insurance $7,500.

Wm. Derment, aged twenty-one years, suicided, Thursday night, at a schoolhouse near Memphis, Ohio, by blowing out his brains. Want of employment is assigned as the cause.

The contest for United States Senator begins to grow animated at Frankfort, Ky. It is more than probable that Gov. Stevenson's name will be presented before the joint session.

Yesterday morning Michael Cann was shot and instantly killed by a watchman at the house of the latter in William street, Baltimore. The altercation originated in reports circulated by Cann, that he was criminal with the wife. The parties had been partners for some time.

Dr. Paul Schoppe, under sentence of death, has presented a petition to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, earnestly asserting his innocence of the murder of Mrs. Agnes Sheads, and asking a new hearing on a writ of error. Attorney General Brewster has assented to the granting of the writ, which will be issued on the first Monday in January, which will be issued.

Last evening Hugh Carmichael was stabbed to death by his brother-in-law, William Crawford, at Pittsburgh, Pa. Carmichael leaves a wife and three children.

MARIONETTE'S birthday was celebrated at Cairo on the 1st ult., when the prostrate bodies of fanatics were ridden over by the Sheik of Bekree, live snakes were eaten, glass crunched and swallowed, bodies, necks, heads, cheeks and breasts pierced with sharp metal instruments, which were left sticking in the wounds they made, and hundreds of men and boys who had been writhed to the ground as what professed to be a mad ecstacy of religious fervor. All this was gone through in the public streets, in broad daylight, and in the presence of an immense concourse of people assembled together on the flat roofs or could see from the windows and doors of houses. The grandest of the mosque at which the festival culminated. It said that the Sheik was himself drunk during the ceremonies. His eyes were closed throughout, his face was white to ghastliness, and he appeared, by the slow motion of a corpse held up. He was gorgeously dressed in green velvet worn over a suit of a green shawl pattern. His hands held the Bible, from which he read in the intervals of the howling. The voice of the Sheik was deep and more pronounced, and then the tramping under foot began. Some on the ground, some on the back, officer between two men, so as to stand on the fleshy parts of the sides of both, the horse went steadily on until all down had borne a portion of it and its rider's weight. No one seemed much hurt, however. The very tightness of the packing gave a certain support to the flesh. It was a high mark of humanity; and directly the Sheik passed, these beings jumped up, many of them going forthwith into convulsions.

CONSIDERABLE enterprise is displayed by the Viennese in promoting matrimonial projects. Recently the burgomaster of the mayors of Vienna organized a "Society for the Endowment of Marriageable Daughters," and as the Grand Duchess Gisela's eldest daughter of the line of princesses undertaken the protectorate, its success is considered assured. The object is to enable fathers and guardians in moderate circumstances to secure to daughters or wards, after contributing for a number of years, a respectable dowry of two to three hundred guilders, or from one hundred to one hundred and fifty dollars. This is a respectable sum to help in beginning housekeeping in Germany. The dowagers are not to be imposed upon, however. They are wiser in these affairs than those Americans who are frantic to marry for a title. No dowry is paid until the marriage ceremony is completed. Another matter, concerning which there is a variety of opinion in this country, namely, when is a girl an "old maid," has been determined positively in Vienna. Twenty-five appears to be the age at which the society will consider a lady member an "old maid," for then any lady, on giving up her entry papers, will have an amount of two hundred guilders returned to her, even without her marrying.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Ecumenical Council—A Papal Allocution—The Pope Declares "the Church Stronger Even than Heaven"—The London "Times" on the Selection of Alabama Claims Commissioners—Rumor that Lord Clarendon is About to Reopen Negotiations—Removal of Mr. Peabody's Remains on Shipboard—Madrid Excited over a Rumor that President Grant Intends to Seize Cuba—The French Official Yellow Book—Stormy Scene in the Corps Legislatif—The Impeachment of M. Forcade Demanded—Adjournment Amid Great Confusion.

Stormy Scene in the Corps Legislatif.

PARIS, December 16.—The Corps Legislatif had another stormy session to-day. An opposition deputy demanded the impeachment of M. Forcade, Minister of the Interior. Scenes of violence followed such as have never before been witnessed in the Chamber. The sitting was adjourned amid great excitement.

The "Kappel" Libel Suit.

The prosecution of *Le Rappel* was caused by a libelous article written by Charles Hugo. It has terminated in conviction, and Hugo has been sentenced to a fine of one thousand francs with four months' imprisonment, and to publish copies of the judgment to one thousand francs fine and two months' imprisonment.

The Official Yellow Book.

PARIS, December 10.—The French official Yellow Book is just published. It gives a favorable account of the condition of France, and states that her relations with foreign powers and their relations with one another are still more amicable since the conference in the dispute between Greece and Turkey was held in Paris. The situation of the North German Confederation is not such as to cause France to change her attitude. In Italy order is gaining ground, in spite of revolutionary movements. The book makes an important declaration in regard to the Ecumenical Council. This body, it says, is beyond the pale of political powers, so the Emperor is resolved to use his incontestible right to intervene in its deliberations, and through their representatives all Catholic powers approve this course. The Turko-Egyptian question is reviewed, and the efforts made to reconcile the Sultan and Viceroy are dwelt on at length. American affairs are treated of to the following effect: The last session of the Congress of the United States was brief, and was characterized by no change in the good relations existing between the two nations. France has assisted the Government of Washington to definitively re-establish peace between Spain and the Pacific republics, but the sympathy shown by the United States to the Cubans in their struggle with the Cuban rebellion has unfortunately compelled the settlement of the above question. Winding up this subject, the book says the United States Government has up reason to infringe the laws of neutrality. The only aim is to develop peacefully its foreign relations and guard the interests of France.

The Ecumenical Council.

ROME, December 10.—The Pope delivered an allocution before the assembled bishops today. He expressed his satisfaction in being able to open the Council on the day which had been fixed, and at finding that the bishops came in such numbers to aid the Holy See, helped by the Holy Spirit. False human sciences and impiety were never before so strong as at the present day, for they were well organized, and hid themselves behind pretended aspirations for liberty. But there was nothing to fear because the Church was stronger even than heaven, but time would remedy the present evils. The Holy Father then placed the whole entire product of his life, and the Council, and to secure a union of faith, union in the city, in the nation and in the whole world. He then invoked the intercession and consolation of your mother, the Holy Virgin, Mother of God, Queen of the Universe, and of Jesus Christ, in the admirable American Council. Upper had the order of ideas through his words the Christian faith—a belief in Jesus Christ, the Son of the human. May Jesus Christ protect your nation and domicile in Europe, preparing amidst strife, unity and peace. I am full of prosperity, and will not return I shall tell Europe that I have found here liberty associated with religious peace, and have been among a people who do not think that the country must be parted from God."

J. Edward Story, late Revenue detective, was arrested at Nashville yesterday, at the instance of Supervisor Emory, charged with levying black mail on distillers. Affidavits of distillers from different parts of this State show that he obtained large sums of money from them. Commissioner Lowell has refused to give any bail bond for his appearance at the next term of the federal court.

A whale boat which left Portsmouth, N. H., Monday, for the Isle of Shoals, with two men, was picked up and taken to Holmes Hole. One of the men was frozen to death.

Thursday night's storm destroyed and the crew of the schooner E. B. Ketchum, at St. Johns, N. B., made a fire in the stove in the hold, and closing the hatches went to bed. Yesterday morning the vessel was found to be a charred mass of timbers. Their names were Dernier, Capt. Prime, and Dernier, mate.

The "cholera" has broken out among the hogs in the distilleries at Cumminsville, near Cincinnati.

In the Circuit Court at Poughkeepsie, yesterday, before Judge Tappan, a verdict was given for the defendants in the case of J. Nelson Sawin against New York Central Railroad Company. It was an action for libel in the publication of an article in the *Tribune*, a regular report of which appeared in the *Times*.

The past season was unfortunate for the Gloucester fishermen. Sixteen vessels,

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1869.

Now that Texas, like Mississippi, has been carried by the Republicans, the work of reconstruction draws to a close. The course of Georgia, it is true, has rendered it necessary to keep that State out in the cold for a time, to repair the damages inflicted by the reactionary Democracy; but we may count on that being done speedily when Congress shall have time to act on the suggestions of the President. The result in Texas strengthens the prospect of the Fifteenth Amendment almost to absolute certainty.

In this number we give another instalment of public opinion, as indicated by the voice of the Republican press, on the Treasury Ring. It is a noticeable fact that the Republican press of the State is all-but unanimous on this important question; while among the people themselves a feeling little less than intense prevails. Still the Ring are determined to put their state through, as threatened by Mr. QUAY. Their agents are out travelling the State, making large offers for support. Let the Republicans of Pennsylvania act as though they comprehended that if the Ring are not put down the party will be put down by the Ring, and we need have no fear of the result.

THE House of Representatives are making good headway on the Census Bill. The proposition of Gen. BUTLER to employ the internal revenue machinery to take the census was received with little favor, and men specially selected will do the work. The labor of preparing the tables has been great and the assistance of the best ability in the country has been employed. Notwithstanding this, a remark made by Gen. GARFIELD that the extent of the tables frightened him, is calculated to awaken the suspicion that, after all, the thing has been overdone, and that in the attempt to do everything, nothing will be well done. We shall await with some anxiety to know how this is. The census will be completed by July next.

TRADE IN ENGLAND.

The one standing topic in England to-day is the prostration of trade. Every branch of industry suffers. The stagnation of trade is followed by a rapid increase in pauperism and crime. Thus the condition of trade and manufactures is discussed by all classes. The press, prominent politicians, placemen, even the pulpit has made it the topic, out of which a thousand others flow. At a meeting held at Birmingham recently, it was declared that "every branch of industry is suffering under extreme prostration." The exports for a single month showed a falling off of £961,000. The manufacturers urge the government to make commercial treaties with Spain and Portugal similar to that with France, stipulating to the admission of English goods with a reduction in duties.

The opponents of this movement point to the fact that while England is endeavoring to secure a stronger foothold in other countries, though treaties, she is rapidly losing her trade with the world, especially her own colonies.

Another party base their hopes of a restoration to their former prosperity upon the adoption of free trade views in this country. The answer to this is promptly given by the advocates of a protective policy. They point to the fact that the exports to the United States during the last four years largely exceed those of the four years before the war.

At a meeting of the Associated Chamber of Commerce held at Birmingham, a Mr. ASHWORTH argued that the destruction of trade was owing chiefly to the exactions of Trades Unions. Among the facts adduced by Mr. ASHWORTH, the following will be regarded as curious at least:

"In 1861 a new article (jet cord) employing a dozen or more persons was driven away for similar causes, the new article being now made by machinery. Efforts were attempted, but given up, and driven to Middleton, Lancashire.

"In 1863 another attempt was made to substitute this latter important branch of the trade, and operations with certain work men completed, but were speedily broken through by the imposition of the same ruinous demanding an unreasonable advance, equal to sixty per cent., and no guarantee for continuance.

"In 1867 a family velvet trade was being carefully nurtured, but shared a like fate with the above mentioned, and is gone to Germany.

Upon one point there is unanimity or conviction, namely, that the rich are growing richer, and the poor are growing poorer. Nobody pretends to deny this, much as it tends to interfere with the vaulting ambition of England, which aims to weld her vast colonies and possessions into one vast Empire. It has been aptly remarked that this is a gigantic undertaking for a country which fails to pacify Ireland, and cannot harmonize conflicting sentiments in the New Dominion. Discussing affairs in Great Britain, a correspondent strikes the nail squarely on the head when he says that "in regard to English trade and Continental competition, it is remarkable how far very clever men keep from the root of the matter. Ironwork, machinery and locomotives can be made cheaper on the Continent than in England, because wages are one-third lower; wages are one-third lower, because the necessaries of life are one-third cheaper; the necessaries of life are one-third cheaper, because the people own the land, because the national debts are smaller, and rates and taxes are lighter."

THE GREAT COUNCIL IN SESSION.

In the cable dispatches published in our paper of yesterday, the references to the great Council were decidedly interesting. We had been informed on the day before, that it had been opened according to the programme; we now know that the initial ceremonies lasted five hours. Everybody anticipated that the important occasion would not be forgotten, or neglected as an opportunity of making the kind of display which is understood at Rome better than anywhere else. One of the wonders of the Papacy has for centuries been its power of combining the strangest contrasts, of exhibiting together, or in immediate succession, without offense to secular taste, the worship of Sorrow and the most imposing features of the most splendid idolatries of the ancient world. Thus, the church which, every year, in Passion week, performs, in the presence of weeping multitudes, a solemnity which a skeptical Protestant like Lord MACAULAY describes as the most affecting ceremony known among men, also makes good its right to be ranked among "the gay religions full of pomp and show." It will not surprise us to hear that this opening exhibition resulted in the conversion of several Protestants to the Catholic faith.

The telegraph also told us that many cities in France illuminated in honor of the inauguration of the Council, and that, at Marseilles, a crowd of fifteen hundred men made violent demonstrations against the display, marching through the streets, singing the famous hymn, destroying decorations and so forth. These facts also are significant and carry us back to the memorable march of the men of Marseilles to Paris in 1792. They are suggestive of many thoughts whether viewed in connection with the past, or as indications of things to come. They are well worthy of attention and note, as signs of the reaction which has, for some time, been foreseen as certain to result from the action of the assembly in Rome.

Another dispatch states that, at a meeting of the Spanish Cortes on the 9th inst., the Minister of State had alluded to the Council in terms the reverse of deferential, and had intimated that "the government would not hesitate to take strong steps for the protection of Spain in case the Council should advocate measures hostile to her interests." "These be brave words," and point in the same direction as the facts reported in the preceding paragraph.

Still another dispatch informs us that letters received in London from Rome assert that "a majority of the French bishops, including DUPANLOUP, and many of the German bishops, will oppose a declaration of the dogma of Papal infallibility." To report this statement is not to fall into vain repetition. It is date is the 9th of December, and the date makes its facts novel; the Council has met, and these men who formerly protested still stand firm.

In view of these premonitions of varieties of opinion in the Council, and particularly with reference to the attitude assumed towards it by prominent men of different nationalities, questions in regard to the constitution of the Assembly are relevant. Indeed it is altogether likely that its deliberations, discussions and final action may be strongly influenced by the national prepossessions and relations of its constituent members. All who have read the history of the Reformation, remember how, in the agitation of the subject of a Council to be held for the settlement of the *difficulties* which had sprung up in the Church, the German friends of Reform insisted upon the necessity of securing freedom for its Conferences by the selection of a place of meeting, how Italian towns were objected to, and how Italian influences were deprecated. The choice of Trent as the seat of the last general Council, was the result of a compromise on this point. All felt then, as in the recent time, that Italian intrigues, Italian principles and Italian men must be combated in the interest of freedom and reform. That Rome itself is the seat of the present council is a fact of which the importance is well understood. The following statement of the personal constitution of the body, drawn from an authentic source, will be regarded with interest by all who remember the past.

The number of prelates having a right to a seat and having accepted the Pope's invitation to be present are 999, of whom 232 belong to the "Missions" and therefore represent neither clergy nor people. Their dioceses are in Heathen or non-Catholic lands. So that the rightful prelates of the council do not exceed 766, of whom 135 are Archbishops and 631 bishops. Of this whole number one-third, viz: forty-six archbishops and two hundred and eleven bishops, in all two hundred and fifty-seven prelates are Italians, with Sees either in the Papal States, or in the Kingdom of Italy. France and her colonies send ninety-three Bishops, Spain and her colonies send sixty-two, and Portugal sends twenty-seven, making up a sum of 430 prelates of pure Latin race, who belong to Europe alone. To these must be added as claiming kindred with them, eighty-one Archbishops and Bishops from the various States of Spanish and Portuguese America. Thus the number of Latin members is raised to 520, or two-thirds of the whole Episcopal body present. On the other hand the German, or Teutonic races are able to muster only twenty-two prelates from Germany, fifty-two from Austria, five from Holland, six from Belgium and five from Switzerland—only ninety prelates in all. And some of these come from districts in which Celtic, Sclavonic and other nationalities are largely mixed with the German. What is called the Anglo-Saxon element is probably represented in the Council by sixty-nine prelates from Great Britain and fifty-five prelates from this country. Upon the whole the bishops of the Latin race outnumber all others in the proportion of three to one.

How far the fact of a common Latin origin may operate in causing this powerful majority to overlook their differences of opinion and act together; whether the consideration of nationality shall exert any influence in controlling the views and proceedings of these ecclesiastics; whether allegiance to the church shall be able to hold all in subjection, are only a few of the questions suggested by the heterogeneous composition of the body. But the Council has been opened, and it is better to watch and see what takes place.

Supporters vs. Subsidies.

The Philadelphia *Post* says that "to speak of applying for a pension has become a ghastly joke among those who know what it really means." Of course it means the begging of a series of disappointments that may extend over two or four years. It is said that upwards of one hundred thousand applications for pensions, the greater portion of which were filed immediately after the close of the war, are in the Pension Roles at Washington. We are safe in presuming that they are tied up in the approved red-tape manner, for in matters of this kind everything must be done systematically and in accordance with the methods and forms of routine affairs from time immemorial. The *Post* ventures the opinion that this is not precisely the way to promote patriotism. It thinks it must have an effective effect upon our volunteering in case of another strife. The delay attending the granting of pensions, like the sight of a one-armed, or one-legged soldier sitting and begging and crawling over a barrel organ, is not calculated to promote alacrity in seeking glory or serving the government. Most of people prefer something to stand on. They are, quite, to a trifle of praise. The manner in which the government shirks its plain duty in the matter of providing for the soldiers who fought its battles is a blistering shame to the American people

It Congress would provide means by which every crippled soldier could obtain an artificial limb without being put to extraordinary expense, it would do more to restore the mistaken "esprit de corps" that has been lost than any other scheme that could be devised. If the Government cannot assist them in the matter of securing a livelihood, let it perform its duty in giving them artificial supports that will enable them to stand upright among their followers. A trifle of time spared in the discussion of railway subsidies, and devoted to this object, would prove beneficial to the maimed soldiers, and to the Government.

An Excellent Suggestion.

A correspondent of a Chicago journal suggests that a corps of observation be established on our great lakes, consisting of a professional meteorologist and competent assistants, located one in the 200 or 300 miles, and furnished with extra facilities by telegraph companies for transmitting news and signs of coming storms, with particulars of their velocity, direction and estimated destructive power.

Similar systems have been adopted in England and France with the most gratifying results. A remarkable illustration of this is data derived from the system proposed is related as occuring six years ago, when the Paris Observatory telegraphed to Toulon, Marseilles and other cities, that a severe storm was coming, with certain particulars for precaution. In Toulon, this dispatch was at once posted up every where, and the merchant vessels in the roads and ports obeyed instantly. Again, while the maritime prefecture directed all officers who were on shore to hasten on board the vessels. As the heavens showed then no sign of the great fury of the coming storm, which burst upon the city four hours later. "Thanks to the precautions thus taken," says the official report, "there was no damage, no disaster to deplore." The warning was communicated to all ports on the western coast of Italy, which thus avoided immense damage.

PROFESSOR PERRY is catching it on all hands. In a lecture delivered at Rochester, New York, recently, the Professor began by telling the audience of the privations of the starving, freezing poor; he went on to state that one of the causes of the high price of coal, was the immense duty—$1 25 per ton—was the cause of the high price of coal to-day; coal, he said, was then at $8 50 per ton at Boston, in consequence of the oppressive tariff. But, said Professor Perry, take off the tariff, and coal can be put down in Boston, from Nova Scotia, for $4 50 per ton with a good profit to all concerned. Of this, he said he had been assured by an agent of the Nova Scotia Bituminous Coal Company. In answer to this novel statement, a Rochester journal pertinently asks why the people of Boston pay $2 75 more for American coal than they can buy foreign coal, tariff included? The Professor had not been heard from on the subject at last accounts.

As an exchange, alluding to the fact that although the planters of the South have had their own way for the last four years of peace, the cotton crop is only half what it should be. This is given as a ground for a plea for the freedmen. The planters seem to make little progress in developing the crops, and it is suggested that as the freedmen have already shown *their* ability to rise with their opportunities, the true policy is to give them every chance. Land grants in the South for railroad purposes, it is argued, cannot possibly answer any good purpose while the markets there are already overstocked with immense tracts of land, cultivated and uncultivated, held for sale. These land grants are simply devices for taking the wild lands out of the reach of the homestead laws, and so preventing the freedmen from obtaining homes on them.

SINCE ship canals have become prominent features of internal and intercoastic improvements, the people of Holland have begun to calculate the cost of a canal through the Isthmus of North Holland, which will convert the city of Amsterdam into a North Sea port. In the meantime, however, the work is going on. Two piers, each 5,000 feet long, are being projected into the sea to form a harbor of refuge, to embrace an area of 7,200 acres. About 1,900 yards of land will be the basin, which is to form the entrance to the canal. It will be twenty-six feet deep and 197 feet wide—exceeding the dimensions of the Suez Canal.

A LONDON correspondent says there are more than 1,500 poor law officers and 28 boards of guardians in that city, and their salaries amount to over half a million of dollars. In St. Pancras parish there are 83 poor law officers, whose salaries amount to $35,000. The chaplains, who are able to perform other duties, get from $200 to $1,500 gold; the medical officers from $750 to $2,500; the clerks from $750 to $2,500. Many of the officers have lodgings and rations added to their salaries. Yet with all this well paid staff there are such things as can be found in no other country.

It is a common remark that no one can estimate the integrals represented by a billion. The Treasurer of the United States, perhaps, has a fair comprehension of a billion, judging from his report. The amount of labor performed in the office of the Treasurer of the United States, and of the great responsibilities that attach to it, may be gathered from the fact that during the eight years it has been in charge of Mr. Spinner, the transactions foot up $44,000,000,000—forty-four thousand million dollars.

The late John A. Roebling bequeathed thirty thousand dollars to the "Trenton Society for the relief of respectable aged indigent widows and single women," and a like sum to the "Union Indigent Home Association for destitute children of Trenton."

THE RELIGIOUS WEEKLIES.

OUR CHURCHES.

Denominational and Personal.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

The *Advocate* discusses the tendency of the age to infidelity and rationalism, and argues that the spiritual power of the Church must be exerted to meet and overcome these evils. We quote:

INFIDELITY AND RATIONALISM.

The present is the age of concentrated and organized hostility to faith in the supernatural. Beyond the Church itself is an era of unfaith. Untempered and unrestrained rationalism asserts itself unbiasingly everywhere. Casting off the restraints of a spiritual Christianity, the pantheists of Boston, under the stolen livery of the Christian name, propagate a Christless Christianity. Cincinnati echoes to the cry; and Pittsburgh, in common with other chief cities, has to enter the contest once more against infidelity in behalf of the Sabbath and temperance. The churches, in the meantime, seem busied about their internal regulations and external secularities. The Presbyterians have given us a fine example of unification, with a result yet to be ascertained. The Episcopalians are agitated and excited over ecclesiastical millinery and formalistic ritualism. The Lutherans have scarcely yet settled the significance of the Augsburg confession. The Congregationalists, where they have attained a local habitation and a name," are not always, as their chief pastors say, wisely leading with their show, living commentaries of the charity that "suffereth long and is kind." And the Methodists have entered upon a period of church-building unparalleled in their history.

The *Advocate Reporter* knows much that is good in all this, but fears that the churches are in danger of neglecting the weightier matters of the law. Without a spiritual power that will "thrill the church, and penetrate beyond its confines," the "Methodist church is not a necessity, nor is any other."

UNITY OF METHODISM.

The Commission on Methodist Union, appointed by the General Conference of 1868, met in Philadelphia last week. They were met by representatives of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, among whom were two bishops. After a pleasant interview, in which nothing was definitely determined, it was decided to meet with the African brethren again in May, 1872. Friendly overtures to the Methodist, Methodist Protestant, and Southern Methodist churches were authorized. The last of these will be presented to the next Southern Methodist General Conference by a sub-committee of the Commission.

THE BIBLE QUESTION.

The *Advocate*, in noticing the points made in the Cincinnati injunction case, concludes thus: It is not known when a decision will be rendered. But if the arguments made are any indication whatever of what that decision will be, we do not entertain any doubt that an injunction will be issued restraining the Board from expelling the Bible and religion from the schools. The entire divorce of religion from the State is one of the things that this American nation will never pronounce. The State needs religion and will die without it.

BERCHER'S DEATH-BED MARRIAGE.

The same paper, alluding to the Richardson marriage, says: We shall impugn the motives of no one, living or dead; but we must say that the friends of those who have acted with him, have most grievously compromised the cause of Christ, and disastrously affected the domestic peace and public morality of the nation. Our only hope is that, under the guidance of God's providence, the general indignation which has been aroused, and which has found expression in almost every secular and religious journal, and in numerous pulpits, may sweep away the false sentiments and loose principles of morality which have had fearful prevalence among us.

CATHOLIC.

THE SANCTITY OF THE MARRIAGE RELATION.

The *Catholic* proposes to hold in abeyance the Bible question, and, as a body, "call our fraternal brethren" in establishing the sanctity of the marriage relation. We quote: Let us try our hand at legislating, and amending, and Christianizing, public opinion. Let us establish the sanctity and indissolubility of marriage. It is a matter of the highest importance. It is fully within the sphere of our jurisdiction, and is one on which we can all unite. If we should fail, we shall have the consolation, at least we can do this, and our united influence, if exerted upon a proper object, will be successful. You see for yourselves that not only readers, but writers, and speakers, and editors are not the most faithful observers of the teachings of the Bible. Year after year we read all along from editorial sanctums, as has been done, and yet they are not any more strict observers of the law than those who know it not. Let aside the law and take up some practicable matter, and join with us in calling for such a remedy as the laws of the land will prevent the many outrages to decency that are daily thrust upon the public.

THAT MARRIAGE AGAIN.

The *Catholic* is not behind any other of the religious press in denunciation of Beecher, and all others party to this Richardson outrage. It says: The clergymen that were present have done a deed that will fit them with remorse to their dying day, if indeed they are what they pretend to be. They have, in their capacity of *ministers* of the Gospel, put the stamp of their approval on as foul an act as we could well imagine. They have sent into eternity a soul not only not legitimately, rather confirmed in and wedded to sin. They have encouraged that wretched soul to go laden with a guilty violation of the marriage law before the judgment seat of Him who taught the indissolubility of marriage, and who warned us of sins of thought and desire as well as of act, it would be idle for them to excuse themselves because of the advice. That advice, in the matter how many State laws might legalize it, would not be accepted by Him who rules, if God is above that of man. God has spoken on the subject, and it is impious for man to speak against Him.

IMPOSTORS.

The Catholic community are warned against begging impostors, and a case is given where an unworthy person succeeded in getting forty dollars in one small place. The *Catholic* says: The only safe rule for them to follow is to know persons, whatever their real or supposed character, only when they have the written permission of the Bishop or of the pastor.

PRESBYTERIAN.

AN OUTRAGE ON DECENCY.

Under this head the *Banner* devotes a column to the Richardson and McFarland case, concluding thus:

Mr. Beecher lent himself, and that too in an unfair, underhanded manner, to the work of encouragement of adultery, and to the breaking down of the sacredness of the marriage relation—one of the foundations of the safety of morality. And when he assumed to pronounce the two parties husband and wife "by authority given him by the Government and by the Church which no Evangelical Church in Christendom has authorized him to do, or will for a moment defend. Mr. Beecher even went so far as to pray for them, and that too when he had given no evidence of repentance, as "standing near the heavenly land." The whole proceeding is an outrage against common morality.

DEATHS OF MINISTERS.

Rev. Samuel Steel, D.D., of the Presbytery of Chillicothe, died from paralysis, at Hillsboro, on the 22d ult. He had been in the ministry fifty-five years. The Rev. D. V. McLean, D. D., pastor of the church at Red Bank, N. J., and a member of the Presbytery of Monmouth, died suddenly, November 30th.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN.

INTEMPERANCE.

This old but prolific subject is forcibly discussed editorially in the *United Presbyterian*. The increase of intemperance is noted as one of the sad evidences of the degeneracy of the times, and its effects upon the unhappy inebriate, upon his friends, and upon society, are described in most forcible language. The article concludes: We might refer also to the trouble and reproach it has brought upon the Church of Christ. But it is needless to dwell. It has invaded even the sanctuary of God, and darkened the good name of many of whom better things were hoped. How can the professed disciple of Christ tamper with the vile curse, and pray sincere y, "Lead us not into temptation?" His motto should be, "Touch not, taste not, handle not."

NEWSPAPER CONSOLIDATION.

The same paper says: The *United Presbyterian* and *Christian Instructor* will be united at the beginning of the new year. The united list will give us, perhaps, the largest circulation among religious weeklies outside of New York. It will be our aim to make the paper worthy of it.

It would appear that up to this date no action has been taken by any coroner, justice or judge of the late outrageous slaughter at Manor station, or that the authorities in Westmoreland county have taken any steps to indict the guilty parties. Thus another foul wrong is added to the catalogue. The difference between our times and the stand-and-deliver period of Hounslow Heath is very little. It was then "your money or your life." The disjunctive is now dropped, and both are demanded by our incorporated highwaymen. By the same incorporated powers a voyage on the Ohio and Mississippi has been made more perilous to life and property in a period of profound commercial peace, than it would be to run the gauntlet of the rebel guns at Vicksburg or the artillery of Island No. 10. There is little use for any appropriation from Congress to remove from the channel a mere obstacle of wood, a few sycamore trees; if after the breadth of the river is weatherboarded above and narrowed by stone ticking which occasions the cou. ts at the inclement changeable season of the year, Colds are easily taken, and, not relieved at once, may result in Consumption. An ounce prevention, every family should have a bottle on hand, and save much expense and suffering. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE, 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

The following is the experience of every one who has tried this Remedy:

PLAIN GROVE, December 27, 1868.

MR. GEO. A. KELLY—Dear Sir: I take pleasure in stating that I have used for some time back Dr. Sargent's Cough Syrup in my family, and have always found it an efficient remedy for Coughs and Colds, and can heartily recommend it as a safe and valuable medicine. Yours, truly,

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CAUTION—Take no other medicine as a substitute for this syrup, but if your druggist does not have it, request him to order it. Send by mail upon receipt of price.

SOLE PROPRIETOR.

GEO. A. KELLY,

WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,

Cor. Wood street and Second avenue,

d* PITTSBURGH.

THE NEXT LEGISLATURE.

The State Treasury—The Finance Committee—Voice of the Republican Press of Pennsylvania.

The Erie *Western Pennsylvanian*, edited by E. F. H. Lynn, Esq., in this week's issue, gives its views on the State Treasurer question as follows: "The leading question in this connection with the organization of the Legislature, is the selection of a State Treasurer. * * * There are two choices with which to fight the ring. One is Gen. Irwin, a former State Treasurer, against whom not a suspicion of dishonesty was ever entertained—and George F. Huff. The latter gentleman is a resident of Greensburg, a partner in the firm of Wm. L. Lloyd, bankers at Altoona, and one of the banking firm of Lloyd & Huff, at Greensburg. He is an honest, high-minded, practical gentleman, against whom not an objection can be raised. But the friends of General Irwin are very numerous and determined, and the only question with them is, can enough virtue be found in the Legislature to sustain an honorable contest in their preference to the tool of a clique, a ring, a damnable bundle on the Commonwealth? We trust, for the credit of Pennsylvania, that this miserable clan of sharpers, who want the Treasury, with all the profits arising from the possession when dishonestly used, will for once meet with a rebuke as will show to them that Pennsylvania does not exist as a gambling machine, and that the members of the Legislature have not all concluded that money paid to them in hand is worth more than honor."

The Altoona *Tribune*, of this week, referring to the nomination of George F. Huff, Esq., for State Treasurer, says "If ability, integrity, honesty and youthful energy, were to be the winning cards with which to play the game, George's election would be a foregone conclusion. But the tax payers would find their benefits of having the State Treasury wisely and economically administered."

The Washington *Reporter* says: "A writer in the Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL presents the name of Hon. George F. Huff, of Greensburg, as a candidate for State Treasurer, and urges his election on the ground of his eminent fitness and honesty. We don't know Mr. Huff, and at that the COMMERCIAL correspondent says about him may be perfectly true, but we have a candidate in this district whose character for fitness and honesty stands quite as high as that of any man in the State, and is, we believe, widely known and popular. If the West wants to present a candidate of undoubted fitness and unimpeachable character, General Irwin of Beaver is emphatically the man. We would say nothing in disparagement of any of others who may aspire to the position, but if place to claims and eminent worthiness to be considered, General Irwin should be the successful candidate."

Referring to the rumor that Speaker Stinson, of the Senate, will probably substitute Senator Billingfelt for Senator Connell as Chairman of the Finance Committee, the Lancaster *Express* says: "We know nothing whatever of Mr. Stinson's intentions, or of Mr. Billingfelt's expectations, in regard to the organization of the committees; but no one will deny that certain reforms in the management of that committee are badly needed,' and we know of no person better qualified to inaugurate such reforms than the gentleman whom the *Bulletin* is pleased to designate as 'Old Honesty.' Mr. Connell has been Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee for the last two years, and has had matters pretty much in his own hands. A favorite part of his tactics has always been to keep back the appropriation bill until so late a period of the session that no time was left for that thorough discussion and investigation necessary in the consideration of the most important legislation of the session. For this and many other reasons that might be stated, we know that a change in the chairmanship of that important committee would give general satisfaction to the citizens of the Commonwealth."

The Lancaster *Express* gives credit to whom it is due in the following editorial: "The *Examiner* very re-echoes the Harrisburg *Telegraph* in glorifying Treasurer Mackey with 'especial praise' for having secured $407,000 of taxes from the corporation known as the *Credit Mobilier*. There is just about as much truth in this as there was in the friends of Mackey claiming for that official the credit justly due to Senator Billingfelt for originating and advocating the amendment applying the surplus in the Treasury towards paying off a portion of the State debt, thereby saving the interest on the same. In the case of the 'Credit Mobilier' he was not directly informed, the credit for hunting the amount of taxes due the State, and fixing the responsibility of the delinquents on Mr. Wm. Hall, Esq., the law partner of Mr. Jordan, Secretary of the Board, and Judge Kelley. This persistent attempt of the organs of the Treasurer to give Mr. Mackey undue credit due to others, affords a striking illustration of the weakness of their candidate, and the desperate character of their cause."

The Lancaster *Father Abraham* of this week says: "Two or three weeks ago the 'Hon.' M. S. Quay, editor of the *Radical*, openly and defiantly boasted of his purpose, and proposed to 'put through' his slate and that he would defeat any candidate for Speaker of the House who was not openly and squarely for his 'slate up' and his candidate for State Treasurer. But, somebody has since given him some wholesome counsel, and now he 'backs water,' 'backs down,' by denying that he was engaged in any 'slate' business. Of course, he did not mean to express his preference for his candidate for State Treasurer, of course, he still owes a debt of gratitude because no money has ever been used to further his (the Treasurer's) interests. And among the members of the Legislature elect are honorable, high-minded and honest men, who are not quite ready to be 'run' and owned by Mr. Quay, or any other man or set of men. Other men of the ring also have to learn the lesson, necessity of keeping their very indiscreet organ partially within proper limits, or they will decidedly see for themselves that the brag game won't go."

Father Abraham also says that pasting and folding is played out. It says: "It is probably not generally known that as the law now stands, the office of pasting and folding is practically abolished, there being no public documents of any kind authorized to be printed. The appropriation for this purpose is therefore dispensed with, and the section of the general appropriation bill, and section, is as follows:

"SEC. 24. From and after the close of the present session of the Legislature, no member or officer of either branch of the Legislature shall have the privilege of franking any documents, or of sending letters or comments at the expense of the Commonwealth, except such as may relate to the official proceedings of the legislature, to the close of this session, shall be entered hereafter in the journal, or parts of laws requiring or authorizing the printing of the same; and all officers, for the use of the Legislature, be and the same are hereby repealed.

"It will be seen that there is no law or authority for publishing the laws hereafter, and therefore there can be no work for Pasters and Folders, and we take for granted that none will be appointed, unless there should be a new contract entered into for the publication of the *Legislative Record* and other documents. In a word, the office of Paster and Folder does not exist. It expires with the contract for the publication of the *Record*. Candidates would do well to take notice."

The Bloomsburg *Republican* refers to the "power behind the throne," as follows: "Mr. Quay, editor of the Beaver *Radical*, assumes to be the one who directs the destinies of the Republican party of the State. With the utmost assurance he publicly declares, long before the assembling of the Legislature, who will be elected to the various positions in the gift of that once honorable body, and even goes so far as to threaten those who oppose his wishes with ruin. We know nothing of his qualifications other than that the *Radical* is very well edited, but certainly it is not proper that any one man or clique of men should warp the interests of the whole party. Ours is a party of the people, and through their honest representatives let them be heard. The time has come when they should not be that the people elect men to represent them who instead follow the dictation of professional politicians."

The Butler *Citizen*, of this week says: "The Republican party has been promised retrenchment and they now demand it. As a first step in the line of demand, let us have back the *Legislative Record*, a useless expenditure, be abolished. In addition to the saving of the price paid for printing it, the Legislature can dispense with at least half a dozen pasters and folders, and also save hundreds of dollars in postage. Too many subordinates are employed as hangers on around the Legislature, and too many offices either created or filled by them-selves or friends. We ask the press to speak out from these positions in favor of legislature meets. The people have been promised retrenchment, and they expect it. Let us demand retrenchment, and they will have it."

Alluding to the reported division of the spoils between the Harrisburg *Patriot* and the *Telegraph*, in the printing of the Legislative *Record*, the Ebensburg *Alleghenian* says: "But who or how many have a finger in the pie, makes little difference. If a good thing be made off the State, we have no objection whether the money go into one pocket or several. But we insist that this good thing be cut off. The *Record* is a swindle on the tax payers. It is of no earthly use. No one reads it. No one appreciates it except its printers—and the barbers."

Senator Morrow B. Lowry's health is sufficiently restored so that he expects to take his seat in the Senate at the opening of the Legislature. He is unable to use his right arm, but, it is said, has good command of his tongue.

Dr. Arnold Hazard Potter died at Geneva, New York, last February, in his eighty-third year. He was one of the most learned of American surgeons. He demonstrated in 1843 the safety of operations for stone in the bladder, and by successfully performing an operation "for the relief of intussusception of the bowels."

SARG'S SHAVING SOAP,

Contains 30 per cent. of Glycerine.

Old Kesan Soap,

Imported from the Island of Candia,

THE AURILARE OR EAR BRUSH,

CHEMICALLY PURE GLYCERINE,

At very low price considering quality.

PUNGUENTS,

Neat and Beautiful Designs.

COLLINSON'S ENGLISH SOAP,

BOURBON AND RYE WHISKY,

Softened by age, at

RANKIN'S DRUG STORE,

44 SIXTH ST., (formerly St. Clair), Pittsburgh.

DR. SARGENT'S COUGH SYRUP,

The Great Remedy for the Cure of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat and all Diseases of the Pulmonary Organs.

DR. SARGENT'S COUGH SYRUP

Is sure and speedy in its action, perfectly safe and harmless, exercises a specific influence on the lungs, and in cases of consumption, abates fever, and allays the cough, relieves the pain, and at the inclement changeable season of the year, Colds are easily taken, and, not relieved at once, may result in Consumption. An ounce prevention, every family should have a bottle on hand, and save much expense and suffering. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

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Progress of the Honduras Interoceanic Railway.

E. G. Squier, Consul General at Honduras, takes up the cudgels on behalf of the Honduras Interoceanic Railway, which he avers is a special object of detraction at the present time. He is inclined to think if the road was not in process of construction, perhaps there would be less enmity exhibited towards the enterprise. Mr. Squier is doubtless correct in stating that the influences prevailing on the Isthmus of Panama are not favorable to receiving reliable information concerning Interoceanic projects. In reply to certain misstatements made by interested parties, Mr. Squier addressed a letter to New York journal, in which he says, on official authority, that on the 20th of October last, 800 men were at work on the road, and about 500 more *en route* for Honduras from Jamaica and Roatan, to say nothing of numbers arriving daily from other directions. At the same date the iron wharf at Port Cortez, the northern terminus, 1500 feet long, and reaching to five fathoms of water, was finished, and ample storehouses had been built. Sixty miles of the road had been cut and cleared, seventeen miles grubbed, and eleven miles of track laid. The road is divided into three sections, and the contractors have no doubt of being able to deliver the first section, according to agreement, on the 1st of next November. The two other sections will be put under contract during the present month.

Although the project of a railway through Honduras, 800 miles north of Panama, originated with Americans, the money for its construction and for the railroad on both ends of the Government of Honduras, secured by a hypothecation of the road and the public lands. These bonds stand at a considerable premium in London stock circles. None have even been offered in this country. This statement is made for the benefit of the people of the United States, who are deeply interested at the present time in the subject Interoceanic communication.

DRY GOODS.

Jos. Horne & Co.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

NOTIONS, TRIMMINGS,

Straw Goods, Hosiery, &c.

Stock always complete. Orders promptly filled.

77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.

JUST OPENED,

ANOTHER FRESH SUPPLY OF

Winter Dry Goods.

Silks, Poplins, Plaids and Fancy Dress Goods,

Mantilla Silk Velvets, Astrachans, Chinchillas And Beaver Cloths.

FULL ASSORTMENT OF

FINE FURS

AND

Real Astrachan Sacques,

BLANKETS,

FLANNELS

And SHAWLS.

James Caldwell,

120 FEDERAL ST.,

2p ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

JEWELRY.

STANDARD TIME.

J.B. M'Fadden & Co

Have the pleasure of informing the public that they have made special arrangements with the Manager ment of the

Allegheny Observatory,

By which *Daily Observations of Observatory Time* are made exclusively for them. It is their intention to have

"THE REGULATOR"

ALWAYS INDICATING

TRUE TIME,

And the public are expected to take advantage of their offers.

J. B. McFADDEN & CO.,

95 MARKET STREET.

Ladies' Watches,

Gent's Watches,

Misses' Watches,

Boys' Watches

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

FINE JEWELRY,

FANCY GOODS,

Solid Silver and Silver Plated Ware,

Just Received from the Best Manufactories and will be sold very low for Cash.

Give us a call and be convinced.

Orr & M'Conahy,

NO. 114 FEDERAL STREET,

ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

M. WINTERHALTER,

CHRONOMETER AND WATCHMAKER

AND DEALER IN

WATCHES AND JEWELRY

No. 213 Penn street, above Sixth, Pittsburgh.

Eighteen years sole Agent for McAdam & Dale with Meyrer & Steele, Agent for the Zimmerman Watch, similar to the Chas. Frodsham Watch. tf

DIAMONDS.

96 M'FADDEN'S. 96

Federal Street, Allegheny.

Bargains for the Holidays,

POSITIVE REDUCTIONS.

We have always sold our Goods at very moderate prices, and are now determined to sell at

A Still Smaller Per Centage.

And offer every honest inducement to purchasers, so that all may expect Bargains in Fine Goods.

Ladies' Fine Gold Watches,

FROM $28 TO $150.

Every Article Warranted.

96 T. M'Fadden, Jr. 96

WATCHES.

CHANDELIERS,

BRACKETS, PENDANTS, &c.

We are now receiving our Fall Stock of

GAS FIXTURES,

Which is the largest ever offered in the two cities, and comprises the FINEST AND LATEST DESIGNS FROM ONE TO TWELVE LIGHTS, which we are now offering at REDUCED PRICES.

WELDON & KELLY,

147 WOOD STREET,

Between Fifth and Sixth avenue.

WE MAKE ONLY STRICTLY PURE GOODS.

White Lead,

Red Lead,

Litharge,

Potters' Lead,

Putty,

Vermillion.

DAVIS, CHAMBERS & CO. PURE WHITE LEAD. PITTSBURGH, PA.

Every keg of our White Lead bears the following warrant, and we guarantee a degree of fineness and whiteness unsurpassed:

THIS PACKAGE CONTAINS

Pure White Lead, ... 91 parts,
Linseed Oil, ... 9 "

100

$25 IN GOLD will be paid to any one finding the contents of this keg different from the above analysis.

DAVIS, CHAMBERS & CO.

Office, No. 9 Smithfield street.

tvths PITTSBURGH

ADVERTISING AGENCY.

143 Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

New York Tribune

THE GREAT

FARMERS' PAPER!

The Paper of the People.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE FOR THE

Great Family Newspaper.

It is Cheap because its Circulation is Larger than that of any other Newspaper.

NOW IS THE TIME TO FORM CLUBS.

The New York Weekly Tribune

Contains all the important Editorials published in the DAILY TRIBUNE, except those of merely local interest; also, Literary and Scientific Intelligence; Reviews of the most interesting and important New Books; letters

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)

COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

MONEY LOANED ON GOVERNMENT BONDS AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield St.

BANKERS,

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

City of Pittsburgh Seven Per Cent.

Water Main Extension Bonds,

EXEMPT FROM STATE, COUNTY AND CITY TAXATION.

For sale at Par and Accrued Interest from October 1st

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, December 10, 1869.

The "lock-up" in the local money market continues about as severe as ever. Some of the banks report total inability to discount any new paper, and it is as much as they can do to carry along their choice customers. Deposits are run down very low, and checking is quite close. The open market is bare of loanable means, at least most parties who were want to let out their idle balances are disposed to await the turn of the old year before they make new investments of this kind, and upon the whole the volume of discount business at the present time is comparatively light.

—Local stocks are without material change in prices, lodging from the few transactions which come under our notice. Valley bonds are firm, and but few on the market. Columbia oil stock is offered at about 22, but few sales have been made at this price.

—In the advertising columns on the first page of this paper the Water Loan bonds of the wealthy town of Long Haven, Clinton county, in this State, are offered for sale at a price that will pay a handsome profit to any capitalist. They have ten years to run, and can be purchased at a price that will pay eight per cent. free of tax; and when they are redeemed at par at the expiration of ten years—and their redemption is amply provided for—the taxation—it will be equivalent to a ten per cent. investment. It affords a good opportunity to holders of Government bonds to make a profitable change of investment.

—The chief feature in the bond market has been the remarkable firmness and activity in Eighty-ones, Ten-forties, and Currency Sixes. The first named have advanced ½ on the closing figures of yesterday, and Ten-forties ¼ per cent. The foreign orders for these bonds have been especially large, apparently upon the assumption that the proposed funding scheme of the Secretary of the Treasury will not affect them. Other bonds were firm, in sympathy with the rise in these issues, notwithstanding a decline at the London market, and Erie's weakness in gold.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close.
U. S. Bonds '81	115½	115½	115½
U. S. Bonds '62	115½	115½	115½
U. S. Bonds '64	114½	115	115
U. S. Bonds '65	114	115¼	115¼
U. S. Bonds, new '65	114½	115¼	115¼
U. S. Bonds '67	116½	116½	116½
U. S. Bonds '68	116½	116½	116½
10-40s	109½	109½	109½
Gold	125¼	125	125

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

	Dec. 9.	Dec. 10.	Adv.	Dec.
Gold	125¾	125¾		
U. S. Bonds, 1867	120¾	120¾		
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '62	115¾	115¾		
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '64	115¾	115¾		
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '65	115¾	115¾		
U. S. Bonds, new '65	115¾	115¾		
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '67	116¾	116¾		
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '68	116¾	116¾		
U. S. Bonds, 10-40s	109½	109½		

—The speculation in gold shows some abatement, in being found difficult to force up the premium further without incurring some considerable risk. The very large supply now upon the market, and the coin interest payments maturing at the end of January, with no present prospect of any early export of specie, have a steadying influence upon all the premium which the "bull" operators find it difficult to run.

—The New York stock market was still under the influence of the bull movement which was initiated towards the close of last week, and has since been encouraged by the friendly of Secretary Boutwell's report opposing the legislation of specie payments. The advance was quite remarkable in St. Paul, Reading, the Vanderbilt securities, and Pacific Mail. With reference to St. Paul, although the meeting of the directors does not occur until next month, the dividend on the preferred is reported to have been finally agreed upon for the next three per cent. new common stock, and on the common at four per cent. cash and six per cent. scrip, in the miscellaneous railways, Chicago and Rock Island was very active, with a flint of the directors in proposing the issue of fifty per cent. new stock, one-half to be paid for at par by the present holders accepting the dividend. Of course the action of the directors requires the sanction of a vote of the stockholders, who generally expected the simple issue of 100 per cent. new stock, the ordinary process of doubling the capital of the road. In the more active railways Lake Shore and Lake Shore were heavy, and united to-day with their Western rivals, St. Paul and Northwest. Heading sold at as high as 100½. The express stocks were again buoyant with the progress of cold weather, which, by closing navigation, stimulates the movement of the express lines. Adams rose to 60 and American to 87. Of the mining list Quicksilver was sold at 38, but reacted later in the day. Pacific Mail was also active and buoyant, but also fell off towards the close of business.

The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Agents for Stock Dealings, 50 Fourth st., shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

December 10, 1869.	10:00 11	10:30 12	12:00 M.	1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
New York Central	190½	190¾	191½	190½	191
Erie	26½	26¾	26¾	26½	26½
Reading	99½	99¾	100¼	100¼	100¾
Michigan Central	135	135	135	135	135
Michigan Southern	89½	89½	89¾	89¾	89¾
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½
Chicago and Rock Island	107	107	107	107	107
Do preferred	104½	104½	104½	104½	104½
Fort Wayne	97	97	97	97	97
Toledo and Wabash	57	57	57	57	57
Illinois Central	139½	139½	139½	139½	139½
Cleve. and Toledo	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
Chicago and North	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾
Do preferred	84½	84½	84½	84½	84½
Rock Island	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
St. Paul	74¾	74¾	75	74¾	74¾
Do preferred	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½
Tol. and Wabash	57	57	57	57	57
Do preferred	72	72	72	72	72
Fort Wayne	97	97	97	97	97
Chicago and Alton	143	143	143	143	143
Ohio and Mass	30	30	30	30	30
Western U. Tel	35	35	35	35	35
Pacific Mail	57½	57½	58	57½	57½
Adams Express	59½	59½	59½	59½	59½
Wells, Fargo	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½
American M. C.	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½
United States Ex	50	50	50	50	50
North. U. Ex	95	95	95	95	95

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 81 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building,) dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } FRIDAY EVENING, December 10, 1869. }

Trade continues quiet and dull, with but few changes to report in values. The receipts of all kind of produce are liberal. The following are the wholesale store prices unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—The market is well supplied, and are quiet at $3 @ $4 50 ₱ bbl, for good to extra choice. Some few very extra selected sell in a retail way at $5 for 4 or 5 ₱ bbl.

APPLE BUTTER—Sales at 75@80c ₱ gallon, as to quality.

BUTTER—Good to choice roll commands 32@35c ₱ lb. We quote common grades dull at 25@30c ₱ lb as to quality. Low grades are entirely nominal in price.

BEANS—Prime new navy beans command $3 00@3 25 ₱ bushel, and good to choice $2 50@2 75 ₱ bushel.

BACON, LARD, ETC—None of our packers have yet concluded to kill in this market. The supply of new hogs on the market is quite small, although there is but a small demand. We quote new sugar cured hams at 18@20c; new shoulders 12c; new sides 16c; sugar cured in tierces 18c, and in buckets 20c; clear ₱ lb. Mess pork is held $30.

EGGS—Strictly fresh are scarce and selling at 40c ₱ doz, and preserved at 30@32c ₱ doz.

CORN MEAL—Good to choice kiln dried sold at $1 60@1 70 ₱ bushel.

CRANBERRIES—We quote fair to extra cultivated at $12@15 ₱ bbl.

CIDER—Sales run from $5 00@5 50 ₱ bbl as to quality. The receipts are liberal.

CHEESE—The market is quiet and unchanged. We quote Western Reserve at 17½c; Hamburg at 16c; Ohio Factory at 15½c; Ohio Goshen at 20c; New York Goshen at 20½c; Sweitzer 17½c; and Limburger 16@16½c ₱ lb.

HAY—Sales from country wagons at $15@22 ₱ ton, as to quality.

HOPS—Sales at 12@14 ₱ lb.

DRIED FRUITS—Dried apples are in fair demand, and quoted at 8@9c for choice bright; extra do, and fair to prime apples; 7c for quarter-cut halves; common and fair do 6c; and quarters 5@5½c ₱ lb. Peeled peaches 10@12c ₱ lb. Pitted cherries may be quoted at 20@22c. Blackberries at 16@17c ₱ lb, and peas at $2 25 ₱ bushel.

LARD OIL—There is a good demand for Pittsburgh winter strained, at $1 45@1 50 for No. 1 and $1 60@1 65 ₱ gallon No. 2.

PETROLEUM—We quote crude 23½c ₱ bbl.

RYE—The supply of dressed by country wagons are more liberal, and farmers were making their calculations to get part, as to quality and size.

POULTRY, GAME, ETC—Live chickens by the coop sell at 4@5c ₱ pair as to quality; dressed chickens are in large supply and dull. Ducks, $4 50@5 00 ₱ pair; turkeys, dressed ducks 16c ₱ lb; dressed geese 10@12c ₱ lb; wild turkeys, $2 00@2 50 ₱ pair, as to size; wild ducks ₱ dozen $4 50@5 00; deers—whole carcass 12c ₱ lb, and saddles 20c ₱ lb.

MILL FEED—We quote bran at 85@87½c; shorts at $1 20@1 25, and middlings at $1 50@2 00, as to quality ₱ cwt.

ONIONS—There is a fair demand at $2 75 ₱ barrel for good, and $3 ₱ barrel for extra.

POTATOES—We quote from store peachblows at 55@60c, and from country wagons in a retail way at 60@65c. Jersey sweets of a prime to choice article command $5 00@5 50 ₱ bbl.

FEATHERS—Demand light at 50@55 ₱ lb for No. 1 geese and for good to prime 60@65c ₱ lb.

SEED—There is a fair retail demand at $2 90 ₱ barrel, and to the trade at $1 90 ₱ barrel.

SEEDS—Governed to-day in fair request at $7 75@8 00 ₱ bushel for good to prime. We quote Timothy seed nominal at $3 75@4 00 ₱ bushel, as to quality, and $3 10@3 20 ₱ bushel (48 lbs) clover.

FLOUR—There is a moderate local demand at previous quoted prices for choice brands, while low grades are dull and entirely nominal in price.

RYE FLOUR—We quote rye flour at $5 25@5 50 ₱ bbl.

WHEAT FLOUR—Sales at $6 00@6 50 ₱ cwt as to quality.

WHISKY—Is firm. We quote high wines at $1 05; common rectified $1 05, and proof rectified $1 25 ₱ gallon.

GRAIN—The active market continues inactive with prices a little irregular. Red winter wheat has risen one cent nominally at $1 50@1 55 ₱ bushel. On the track new ear corn commands 70c for a good article, and old ear or white mixed 75@80c. Shelled mixed is offered with some lots of very extra in elevator held at $1 00 ₱ bush. Oats are in good request for car at 46c ₱ bushel. Rye is nominal at $1 20@1 25 ₱ bush. Barley is quiet and other lots of choice at 95@$1 ₱ bush. Barley is quiet and nominal, from $1 10 ₱ bush up to $1 75 as to quality, the latter figure for Canadian choice.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } SATURDAY MORNING, December 11, 1869. }

The market yesterday was again weak for both crude and refined, crude being offered at close of market at 17½@18c, whilst it sold early in the day at 18c, with some sold early in the afternoon at 19½c. Refined sold early in the afternoon at 27½c, and closed at 27c. There is little doing as regards buying and selling, the time of many dealers being taken up in making deliveries of crude. This state of affairs is likely to continue for another month, as it is reported by those well posted, that there is yet something like 350,000 barrels to be delivered before December 31st. The sales reported were as follows:

CRUDE OIL.

2,000 bbls December at	17½
1,000 bbls December at	17½
1,000 bbls spot at	17½
1,000 bbls spot, 40 to 41 gravity, at	18
1,000 bbls p. o. December at	18½
15 cars, December, (40 to 46½ gravity,) at	19

REFINED OIL.

1,000 bbls December at	27½
500 bbls December at	27
1,000 bbls December at	27
2,000 bbls December at	27
2,000 bbls December at	27
500 bbls December at	27

DISPATCHES.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, December 10—Petroleum unchanged.—Crude in bulk not inquired for to any extent; prices steady; held, and small lots selling, at 18½c; refined steady and unchanged; crude barrels nominally and not quotably changed; exporters out of market; refined in bulk steady at 28½c; refined at 32½c; 3,000 bbls the balance of month 32½c; Philadelphia delivery no goods on hand; crude at 18½c; refined 27½@28c; refined standard white, balance of the month bought at 32½c.

OIL CITY, PA., December 10—Petroleum unchanged.

OIL CITY, PA., December 10—Market not strong at quotations; $3 00@3 50 on creek, according to quality; $4 00@5 on bank.

NEW YORK, December 10—Market quiet but firm; offering 30 bbls.

NEW YORK, December 10, 12:00 M.—Market quiet but firm.

TITUSVILLE, December 10—Market very quiet and little or nothing doing; prices nominally unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, December 10—Market weak P L N to Hiley, 18½@19c; crude in bbl.

NEW YORK, December 10, 3:00 P. M.—Market unchanged in every respect.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TIDIOUTE, PA., December 10, 12:00 M.—Market very quiet, with no buyers; could be bought for $8 ₱ bbl.

TITUSVILLE, December 10, 12:15, P. M.—Market very quiet; nothing doing; offers to sell at $5 25 but no buyers.

OIL CITY, PA., December 10, 12:00 M.—Market best nominal; B. G. 18 bbls St. Valley cars, Vandergrift, $2 00 bbl.

PHILADELPHIA, December 10, 12:30 P. M.—Spot firm; December 32@32½c; January to March 30c asked; crude nominal. Market steady.

NEW YORK, December 10, 1:30 P. M.—Spot quiet at 18½c for crude; 32½c for refined. Liverpool quiet and steady at 12d for refined.—Market firm at 18½c.

TITUSVILLE, December 10, 12:15, P. M.—Market very quiet; nothing doing; offers to sell at $5 25 but no buyers.

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MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, December 10, 1869.

EASTERN EXCHANGE—¼ off buying, and parity premium selling.

FLOUR—Dull; sales of spring extra at $4 50@5 75.

WHEAT—Dull; buyers lower; sales of No 2 at 96c; No 3 at 86c, closing at 85½c for No 2, market this afternoon heavy and irregular at 85@85½c for No 2.

CORN—Quiet and lower; sales of No 2 at 39½@39¾c, closing at 39½c for No 2, this afternoon market no better; sales of No 2 at 39½c.

OATS—Very dull and lower; sales of No 2 at 30c; closing at 30c for No 2, this afternoon market dull at 30c.

RYE—Dull and lower; sales of No 2 at 70c, closing at 69c cash.

BARLEY—More active; sales of No 2 at 81c, closing at 80c.

PROVISIONS—Opened fairly active at 10c, but closed weak.

LARD—Held 10c for common to choice New Orleans.

PROVISIONS—Firmer but less active. Mess pork in good demand and higher; buyers and sellers apart; $20 50 bid January and February. Lard steady at 10½c cash. Meats firm at 7½@8c for shoulders, 12½@13c for clear sides. Hams dull and unchanged. Dressed Hogs—Moderately active at $10 15 @10 40 for choice to extra. Live Hogs—Less active and firm at $7 50@8 00 for mixed and packing; $8 00@8 50 for common to choice assorted. Finishing Nails—$1 25 above common 4d to size.

Finishing Nails—10, $8 50; 7, $9 50.

ABATEMENT.

Iron—5@10 off on lots of 10 tons or upwards.

Nails—1@2½ keg off when ordered in 100 keg lots.

TERMS.

Note of acceptance at sixty days, with exchange on New York, or a discount of 3 per cent. for cash, if remitted on receipt of invoice. Payment to be made in New York Exchange, United States Treasury Notes or their equivalent. No discount on bills of less amount than $50.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 123¾.

NEW YORK, December 10—P. M.

MONEY.

Money quiet and easy at 6@7 ₱ cent., mostly the former.

STERLING

Dull at 10½@10¾c. There is a good supply of cotton and bond bills.

GOLD

Actively opened at 123 fell to 122¾, and closed at 123¾. Clearances $5,000,000.

GOVERNMENTS

Active and higher, closing strong. Coupons '81, 115½ asking; do '62, 115@115½; do '64, 114½@115; do '65, 114½@115; do new, 115@115½; do '67, 116@116½; do '68, 116@116½. The Government paid $1,000,000 gold at 122 7-8@123.

STATE BONDS

Firm. Missouris 91½@92. Tennessees 69, new Tennessee 67½, old Virginias 62, new Virginias 56, old North Carolina 62½.

STOCKS.

Higher, with increased activity in leading shares, Reading, Lake Shore, Pittsburg, Rock Island, Fort Wayne and Lake Shore. The market closed strong. Cumberland 30½, Western Union Telegraph 35, Quicksilver 10, Mariposa preferred 30, Boston, Hartford & Erie 20@20½, Cleveland and Pittsburg 92½, Reading 100¼@100¾, Michigan Southern 89¾@90, Illinois Central 139½@139¾, Cleveland and Toledo 93½@93¾, Chicago and Rock Island 107@107¼, Pittsburg 97½@98, Fort Wayne 97@97½, Western Union Telegraph 35@35½, Illinois Central, leased lines, 100, Pacific Mail 57½, New York Central 191@191¼, Erie 26½, do preferred 65, Hudson River 134, Harlem 135, Michigan Central 135, New Jersey Central 120, Cumberland preferred 40, Quicksilver 38, Canton Co. 40, Cumberland 30½, Western Union Telegraph 35@35½, Maryland Coal 20, Pacific Mail 57½@58, Adams Express 60, Wells, Fargo 87½, American 87, United States 50, Merchants' Union 25, Canton 82½@83, Cumberland preferred 40, Quicksilver 38, Mariposa preferred 30, Boston, Hartford & Erie 20@20½, Cleveland and Pittsburg 92½, Reading 100¼@100¾, Michigan Southern 89¾@90, Illinois Central, leased lines, 100

The Daily Commercial.

MINING.

The Mineral Resources of the United States.

At New York recently Dr. Ochs, a German, delivered a lecture before a scientific club on mining and minerals. He said the extent of our mineral resources was totally unknown, and it knows, would almost transcend credulity belief. But the main point of his lecture was that mining, as at this time conducted in the United States, was managed in disregard of economic or scientific principles to such an extent the waste is fully equal to the yield. At a moderate calculation there has been from these causes a totally unnecessary loss up to the present time of 25%, or 50. A permanent and rational system of mining would open new fields of industry and be a certain source of subsistence to a large population. He pointed out the countless uses to which iron is applied, from the stern iron—clad to the delicate spring and wheel-work of watches, and also where the iron deposits were situated. The largest formation lies in the valley between the Alleghenies and Blue Ridge, stretching from Northern Alabama, through Georgia, Virginia, Tennessee, Pennsylvania and New York. It consists of hematites and magnetic and specular ores. More than three-fourths of the American iron is manufactured from this source. Comparing the consumption of iron in different countries, the lecturer gave the following curious tabulated return: Great Britain, per inhabitant and unit of the population consumes 96 pounds; the United States, 36; Belgium, 70; France, 45; the German Zollverein, 26; Sweden and Norway, 25; Switzerland, 22; Austria, 20; Italy, 16; Russia, 12; Spain and Portugal, 10, and the East Indies, 1 pound.

Coal, the lecturer not inaptly termed the philosopher's stone, transforming as it touched it into gold. The great American coal fields consist of the anthracite region, the Alleghenny coal basin, the Michigan or northern coal basin, and the central and western coal formations—the area of all these being one-fifteenth of the entire extent of the States, and representing eight times the European coal area of the rest of the globe.

Mr. C. B. Dudgeon mentioned some singularly interesting and important facts concerning operations in Nevada. Among others that at White Pines, for the quarter ending September 31 this year, the mills turned off 16,226 tons of silver ore, yielding 291,997 ounces, and averaging fifty-eight dollars and fifty-nine cents per ton of ore.

THE LIFE OF A SAILOR.

A Terrible Tale of Tyranny.

Capt. Samuel Hutchinson, of the American ship Sonard, is in a fair way to reap his just deserts for practicing the most atrocious tyranny on his vessel. Suit has been brought against him by two of the crew—he mutinied on the voyage from Hong Kong to New York. They shipped at Hong Kong, were worked hard, fed on putrid meat and had coffee in small quantities, and deserted when they reached the Spanish island Hollo. They were arrested, and when the vessel sailed the five deserters were taken down from the jail, their chained hands and feet. A chain was stretched between two stanchions about a foot from the bottom of the hold, and the prisoners were compelled to sit or lie on the floor under the chain with their arms fastened to it. The prisoners were chained in a row, several feet apart, and in this position they were kept until the end of the voyage—ten days.

The men begged the captain from the first to allow them to work, but he was inexorable. Their food consisted of three biscuits and a pint of water for each man per day, and on this diet they became too weak to sit up. But the hardships of being kept chained in the hole was as nothing compared with what they had to suffer in other ways. It was in the middle of the hottest season, in a tropical clime, and the cargo of sugar and camphor heated and stewed out, making the hold a furnace, but with its hatches closed and locked every night, with not a single aperture for ventilation. Besides, the men allege that the only privy means was provided them for performing the functions of nature, and they were literally compelled to roll in filth as the ship rocked on the waves.

When they arrived at Manilla they were all sick, and all but the two who are in New York city were so low that they had to be removed to the hospital, where they were left.

What it Costs to Entertain a Prince.

A case was tried before the Agricultural and Art Association which met at Toronto, Canada, on the last inst., which revealed sundry strange details in the habits of a Prince Royal, showing more particularly how a Prince dines. A Mr. Glackmeyer presented a bill to the Prince of Wales for $1800. The bill was disputed. Mr. Glackmeyer was called on for an explanation, when he related some remarkable incidents in connection with Prince Arthur's visit:

"The damage done to the house no one can have any idea of. One and a half dozen table cloths, stocking, finger towels—in fact, only one pair of stockings left—those she had on—and a pair of trousers. Some were gone. I had a guard of two hundred volunteers.

A Member—"They were not in the house."

"Mr. Glackmeyer—Yes; they were there all the time. They ruined the whole place; they were in my kitchen; they were in my garden. I had chickens, they had my rations with beer and potatoes. They took my grapes—about four hundred pounds—and my apple trees were left naked. They left nothing on them but broken twigs. I had the misfortune to lose two ovary horses in my stables all the time. As an example of the damage done to his furniture, he said that a splendid Brussels carpet in the room occupied by Count Bellmonte cost him $100, and when the latter had his own cut for in which to wash, although one was a built in the house, and in the morning his own used, and the compounds were all over the room, causing the carpet to contract on one side of the room, and another cour where the suds had not reached."

The committee were satisfied with the details. They thought it advisable to admit Mr. Glackmeyer's bill and let the remainder of the domestic details go to Jericho.

A Story With a Moral.

We commend the following short story to that class of young men who waste away a quarter of a mile from a cow's tail, and who yet fear to try their fortunes in the West, merely adding that similar instances to that related where woman undertook and discharged the duties ordinarily accomplished by men, could be multiplied in abundance: "In April, 1867, a family consisting of a man, his wife and seven daughters, removed from Ohio to Iowa City, West Farm, about sixty miles from St. Paul, in Minnesota, the object being to secure healthful invalids. All the work of the farm, the clearing and grubbing the land, the fencing, sowing, planting, harvesting, taking care of the stock and all other except splitting the rails, and breaking and plowing the cleared land, was performed by the seven sisters. Their efforts have met with unlooked for success, showing what a gentle, modest woman will endure when impelled by filial affection and a sense of duty. Of their crop of last year, besides what was consumed in the family, they sold 700 bushels of potatoes, 500 bushels of corn, 200 bushels of wheat, 250 bushels of turnips, 250 bushels of beets, 1,100 heads of cabbage, and over $200 worth of garden stuff. The potatoes they sold for 30 cents per bushel. In the course of a conversation on the management of this model farm, the mother, a fine-looking old lady, remarked: 'The girls are not proud of the hard work they have had to do for the farm started, but they are not ashamed of it. We were too poor to get together and live in a town. We could not make a living there, but here we have become comfortable and independent. We have tried to give the girls a good education. They all read and write, and find a little time to read books and papers.'

A Unique Art School.

The School of Arts in Guadalajara, Mexico, is unique. It numbers at the present time 600 scholars, boys from eight to eighteen years of age, who learn every trade, from shoemaking to blacksmithing, carpentering, weaving, tailoring, etc., etc. There is a great desire to enter this school among the youth of Jalisco, and if there were accommodations and funds provided for them, there would be 1,000 students instead of 600. The boys are first taught to read, write and keep accounts, and then go into the workshops. All the clothing and bootsand shoes worn in the establishment are made by the boys, the cloth being made up from the cotton, spun, woven and colored. The boys do the cooking and other menial duties in turn. No work is paid for out of the place. It costs nine cents per day to board, dress and educate each boy, or a total of $16 per day for 600 boys. The municipality pays six and a quarter cents per day—when it has the funds for the support of each, or $25 per day, and the remainder is made up from rents of the property belonging to the school, which yields $200 per month, and from voluntary contributions. All the earnings of each boy at any kind of work are paid over to him, and he deposits so much of it as he can afford, if his family do not need it for their support, in a savings box belonging to himself, kept in a common depository. When he has grown to manhood and has in trade well learned he goes out with the little capital he has and by and early business for himself. Sometimes he has $20 only, and sometimes $200 or $300.

From all accounts, the man and the Government that France and England sustain, lost the Dardanelles should become a Russian possession, are blots upon the civilization of the nineteenth century. The family antecedents of the present Sultan are more than usually infamous. He is the son of a Circassian slave, of a very low order of intelligence, to whom his father was never married save under the loose code of Mohammedan law. He is consequently the son of an "ickbal," or "favorite," and is therefore *illegitimate* as an inheritor of titled estates according to the Turkish law. The mother of the present Sultan is now lying, and is alluded to above as having been introduced to Eugenie. She, the slave mother of the Sultan, sustained her influence over Sultan Mahmoud, the father of the present Sultan, by pandering to the basest passions of his nature, and her son, Abdul Aziz, is probably to-day the most debased creature that ever sat on an Oriental throne. He is surrounded also by his infamous mother. Under this woman's influence the present Sultan has not only remade the pretense of having a wife, and it is a boast of those about the Sultan's Court that he has a new favorite every week. The foreign Ambassadors all over the continents of Europe and Asia are nothing less than agents—they should be called by an infamous name—to barter gain for and purchase young girls to send to Constantinople; and now, by the visit of the Empress Eugenie, we learn that the Sultan has eight hundred of these unfortunates imprisoned in his palace.

The workingmen of Birmingham, England, have entered upon the discussion of questions relating to social and political economy. It seems that they are divided on the subject of free trade. Numbers of them still hold the belief that they owe the few blessings they enjoy to free trade, but the majority demand protection. Some of them are not afraid to "speak out in meeting," and when the following statement is one of them: "While on an average every man, woman and child in the country spends 2s. 2d. per head on cotton goods, they spend 4s. 2d. per head on drink." And then with still greater boldness, he told his fellow artisans that "every strike for wages in England set foreign workmen at work with renewed activity, and that the number we employ and the evils and dangers of strikes, and come up to the principle of arbitration, the time we will have to go cap in hand for protection of foreigners; and, if we would spend our money in useful ways, instead of fooling it away on intoxicating drinks which steal away our brains, injure our health, and bring distress and poverty on our children, we would not now be lamenting that the industry of the country is depressing, and that the question of the policy of free trade may be decided, the question of free trade may be decided, the advocates of this workingman might be adopted with benefit by the great body of workers in all countries."

It is said that the Pope has become possessed of the apprehension that the excitement of the Ecumenical Council may be greater than his feeble health can endure. It is confidently stated in Rome that a Papal Bull will be issued ordaining that should His Holiness die during the sitting of the Council, his successor is to be elected by all the assembled bishops, and not merely by the cardinals.

CITY MATTERS.

THE WATER QUESTION.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I do not propose a general review of the elaborate report of Mr. W. Milnor Roberts on this subject, nor to question any of the facts developed by him in his investigations, nor yet any of the conclusions based on *facts definitely ascertained* by him. But the report contains some important statements *not based on Mr. Roberts's own investigations*, which are at least calculated to challenge the credulity of the unscientific reader.

1st. Mr. Roberts alleges that the Monongahela has been known to flow but 2,000 cubic feet per minute, and gives the minimum flow of the Allegheny at 80,000—forty times larger.

2d. He alleges that in the summer the volume of water in the Monongahela is less at Pittsburgh than at the Virginia line, and ascribes the "fact" to *evaporation*.

3d. He proposes, with a dam 8 feet high on the Allegheny, to produce a water power sufficient to raise thirty millions of gallons daily to an intermediate basin 250 feet high; and in support of this project he suggests that 20 gallons per supply, flow and waste will be sufficient to raise one gallon to the intermediate basin.

A very brief consideration will show that Mr. Roberts must be in error in his estimate of the power of a "turbine," and that a dam high enough to do the work he expects from an 8 feet dam must be altogether inadmissible as an obstruction to navigation.

In theory, 20 gallons falling 8 feet is equal to 1 gallon raised 8×20=160 feet, and the best results of the best "turbine" will not give "work" in more than two-thirds of the theoretical power, and the net result must be again reduced by the friction of machinery, and friction in the pipes at least one-fourth, so that practically for each gallon that is raised 240 feet not less than two gallons must be let in the wheel. Now let us remember that it is only at extreme low water that the "head" of 8 feet can be maintained in the turbine, and only during the 3 months when the Monongahela is navigable that it will approach this maximum flow of 80,000,000 gallons daily, the utmost capacity of an 8 foot fall and head being the limited power will be 14,000,000 gallons daily less than half that required, and not less than 160,000 gallons less than Mr. Roberts's own estimate of the minimum daily supply that can be had from the Monongahela river.

But is his estimate of the quantity of water in the Monongahela at extreme low water correct? Two thousand cubic feet per minute will be delivered by a stream sixty feet wide, less than two inches deep and flowing less than two and a half miles per hour! Did the oldest inhabitant ever see the Monongahela reduced to such dimensions? And even if it be the fact that the Monongahela should be no greater, what then? Simply this, if we put six inches more sand and gravel on the bottom of the river the Pittsburgh water will dispel and you could wade over dry shod. Nevertheless, Mr. Roberts's 2,000 cubic feet per minute will still flow on through our six inches of gravel and along with the sand, and the same per minute will continually flow through the ten feet of gravel already in the river bed.

Into this underground river goes the water which Mr. Roberts supposes to be lost by evaporation. But certainly we are not wanting of very considerable streams which suddenly sink into the earth, and for *their evaporate* sink into such stratifications as forms not less than the Monongahela? Certainly not the former, for they sometimes again come to the surface when their course over clay or other impervious formation dips, and from all the water of the Youghiogheny and the other large streams that flow into the river below the Virginia line is *insufficient* to supply the loss by evaporation, seems certainly remarkable when the disappearance is not otherwise rationally accounted for.

Mr. Roberts has shown a remarkable spirit by the length of this communication, I have not a set of the reports of the Mayor Porter, in opinions here put forth, but enough I think to show that the dam and turbine will not answer, and that the two months' supply of water in the bed of the Monongahela at extreme low water is not sufficient for a supply of 30,000,000 gallons minimum estimate. From actual experiment by Hinchman & Renshaw, Brooklyn, I know that vast quantities of water can be drawn through the gravel in the manner proposed by Mr. Bennett of this city. I also know that although the water of the Monongahela is often turbid from mechanical suspension of earthy matter, it is admittedly softer and more free from organic impurities and chemically purer than the Allegheny, and if filtered through the gravel of the river bed, as proposed by Mr. Bennett, will be *perfectly* free from organic impurities and infinitely superior in healthfulness to the *surface* water of the Allegheny or any other river in the world.

Although the question of relative cost is of more or less importance, it should not influence Councils to give the citizens anything but the best water attainable; for a very slight impurity at times of little consequence might in a time of epidemic add largely to the mortality of the people, it is said we have it, perhaps saved a few thousand dollars at the expense of a few hundred lives.

Let us have the best water, at whatever cost. But fortunately the best is also the cheapest.

Mr. Roberts seems to have thought of the foregoing, this at least cannot be disputed by the gravel-bed theory, and suggests that *a supply is possible*, that by the plan of Mr. Bennett we can get an abundant supply of better water at a less cost than by any other means yet proposed, and the test can be determined by an experimental well costing less than half the price said to have been paid for the "artesian."

Is it unreasonable to ask Councils to make the experiment before deciding "hastily" in favor of other plans which Mr. Roberts says might be very badly and permanently injurious to the citizens?

A. P.

"Snibbs" Arnold at Oil City.

It will be remembered that when "snibbs" Arnold was released by the Mayor of this city, some days ago, his attorney promised not to leave him until he saw him out of the city, which, he has gone, and for the benefit of his friends we can state he visited a favorite haunt—Oil City. We speak knowingly when we say this, deriving our information from an Oil City paper, which contains the following item:

"Before Justice Hooton, Tuesday, December 7th—W. J. Arnold, better known as "Snibbs" Arnold, brought up on a charge of assault and battery, on on 5 of M. R. Morris. Defendant fined $10 and costs. It appears from the testimony that said Arnold offered the constable $5 to be let off, and also offered to M. Morris $20 on the same condition, both refusing. Defendant will be 14,000 gallons daily less than half that required, and not less than 160,000 gallons less than Mr. Roberts's own estimate of the minimum daily supply that can be had from the Monongahela river.

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Mr. Roberts has shown a remarkable spirit by the length of this communication, I have not a set of the reports of the Mayor Porter, in opinions here put forth, but enough I think to show that the dam and turbine will not answer, and that the two months' supply of water in the bed of the Monongahela at extreme low water is not sufficient for a supply of 30,000,000 gallons minimum estimate. From actual experiment by Hinchman & Renshaw, Brooklyn, I know that vast quantities of water can be drawn through the gravel in the manner proposed by Mr. Bennett of this city. I also know that although the water of the Monongahela is often turbid from mechanical suspension of earthy matter, it is admittedly softer and more free from organic impurities and infinitely superior in healthfulness to the *surface* water of the Allegheny or any other river in the world.

Although the question of relative cost is of more or less importance, it should not influence Councils to give the citizens anything but the best water attainable; for a very slight impurity at times of little consequence might in a time of epidemic add largely to the mortality of the people, it is said we have it, perhaps saved a few thousand dollars at the expense of a few hundred lives.

Let us have the best water, at whatever cost. But fortunately the best is also the cheapest.

Mr. Roberts seems to have thought of the foregoing, this at least cannot be disputed by the gravel-bed theory, and suggests that *a supply is possible*, that by the plan of Mr. Bennett we can get an abundant supply of better water at a less cost than by any other means yet proposed, and the test can be determined by an experimental well costing less than half the price said to have been paid for the "artesian."

Is it unreasonable to ask Councils to make the experiment before deciding "hastily" in favor of other plans which Mr. Roberts says might be very badly and permanently injurious to the citizens?

A. P.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

THE JOHNSTON-SMITH BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.

FRIDAY, December 10.—Court met at the usual hour, when some additional testimony was submitted on both sides.

Mrs. Johnson was re-examined in chief, and stated—The $1,500 were paid on the 29th of February, 1867; it was paid in settlement of a previous breach of promise case, and not on account of this, nor had it anything to do with this case.

Defendant's counsel now showed witness the record from Cook county, previously excluded, and she was asked to read the affidavit contained therein, and state whether it was the affidavit made by her in her breach of promise case settled by defendant on the 23d of February, 1867.

Witness answered—It is my affidavit. I made made it when I brought the suit in Chicago.

Plaintiff's counsel then offered the depositions of Mrs. Abba Cory, Mrs. E. A. Broadway, Mrs. Mary Darnell, Peter Halsey, Mary Burns, Wm. King and Ella Smith, all of Chicago, as to the good character of plaintiff.

SUR-REBUTTING TESTIMONY.

Defendant's counsel then offered the record of the Superior Court of Cook county, Illinois, to contradict the witness in a matter material to the issue.

Plaintiff's counsel object, because it is not sur-rebuttal, but rebuttal of rebutting testimony, and irrelevant. Objection sustained.

The case here closed on both sides.

The counsel for the plaintiff then submitted the following points:

1. Improper conduct of the plaintiff, before the publication of the notice to the defendant does not discharge the contract.

2. Improper conduct of the plaintiff, in which the defendant participated, would not be considered in mitigation of damages.

THE ARGUMENTS.

Counsel then proceeded to address the jury upon the law, and the evidence as adduced in the trial.

Mr. Robb opened the argument for the plaintiff, and made a very sensible and effective speech.

Mr. Moore followed for the defense, and argued the case with great ingenuity and ability. He quoted largely from the seventh chapter of Proverbs, and said that the character of the defendant was very accurately described therein.

At the conclusion of his address (3 o'clock) the court took a recess until six in the evening, when the jury came in, were duly called, and answered, and after a brief charge from Judge Kirkpatrick will charge the jury at ten o'clock Saturday morning.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

FRIDAY, December 10.—In the case of Samuel Nevin, of Georgetown, and Miller Clarke, tried on an indictment for assault and battery, the jury found a verdict of not guilty, but directed the defendant to pay the costs of prosecution.

In the case of Nicholas Myers, indicted for an assault upon James Wells, a verdict of not guilty was rendered. The defendant was directed to pay two-thirds of the costs.

Timothy Scanlon was found guilty on two indictments for assault and battery. On the first indictment he was fined $50 and costs, and on the second a fine of five dollars and the costs.

M. L. Malone was found guilty on a charge of assault and battery. Sentence deferred.

W. P. Wampler pleads guilty to an indictment charging him with assault and battery.

In the surety case of M. L. Malone, brought up on motion of Mrs. Owens, the defendant was ordered to pay the costs.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. H. P. Vierheller, charged with larceny by bailee, a verdict of not guilty, was rendered, the prosecutor having failed to appear.

The report of the viewers in relation to Grant's avenue, Hollyhurst borough, was presented and confirmed nisi, and ordered to be filed.

Court then adjourned.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

FRIDAY, December 10.—The Grand Jury returned a true bill against William Porter, indicted for having in his possession and passing counterfeit national currency. Twelve others also found against the following persons indicted for violation of the revenue law: Geo W. Jones, two counts; Wm. Wolf, Jr., Jacob, William Brittain, Joseph S. Duffey, two cases, John H. Hunsicker, Wm. McFarland, Archibald McFarland, James Pancoast, Eugene J. Shaffer, two cases, Alexander K. Hair, George W. Browning, H. Wygant, William Leonard, Lewis Mohy.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Sterrett.

FRIDAY, December 10.—In the case of Henry Hill vs. Wesley Coulter, before reported, the jury came into Court and stated that they were unable to agree. They were therefore discharged.

Police Intelligence.

[*Before* Mayor Brush.]

TWO CHARGES.

Frederick Diffenbaugh was charged with assault and battery and disorderly conduct, by officers Johnson and Havis of the Union Depot police. It seems the officers ejected Diffenbaugh from the Union Depot on December 1st, and subsequently he made information for assault and battery against them before a Justice of the Peace at East Liberty. On being arrested on the charge, the case cross-suits were preferred. Warrants issued.

TO THE WORKHOUSE.

Dan Reilly was released from the workhouse on Thursday, and yesterday was rearrested in the Diamond after having defied all police officers to arrest him. He had a terrible handy billy, being a heavy piece of oak which he stated he made in the workhouse, mainly for the purpose of using on the police officers. He was sent back for ninety days.

James Smith was committed to the same institution for shutting Dan Reilly's eye closed.

ILLEGAL LIQUOR SELLING.

Mrs. Smith was returned to Mayor Brush yesterday for selling liquor on Sunday. Summons issued.

ANOTHER SMITH.

Last evening officer Bell arrested a man named Joe Smith for drunkenness. The prisoner stated that he was from Beaver county and that he had been robbed of a pocket book containing $28, by a man named Lafe, the pocket book containing $30 which Capt. Graham took from him. Smith was drunk and saturated with whisky, as if he had been swimming in that beverage, and it is supposed that the latter was the cause of the robbery which he carried. He was locked up for the remainder.

[Before Justice Ammon, of East Birmingham.]

GAVE BAIL.

Alexis Keller charged Xavier Keller with surety of the peace. The accused was held to bail to answer.

[Before Alderman McMasters.]

WARRANT ISSUED.

Catharine Duffy complained to this magistrate yesterday that her husband, Phillip, had been up home and threatened to shoot and kill her; further, he vowed he would not be content until he made her like Mrs. Campbell." Warrant issued.

ALLEGED INTERFERENCE.

Officer Sarber charged J. H. and Wilhelmina Klink with assaulting Martin Yaple and interfering with an officer in the discharge of his duty. The defendants reside in the Seventh ward, Allegheny. The injured party started to the constable to levy on some goods. The accused, it is said, attacked, beat and drove him away. Hence the suit. Justice Hemsel fined each defendant $5 and costs, preferred by Mrs. Klink, is noticed cross suit, preferred here.

[Before Justice Heisel, of East Birmingham.]

A THREATENING INDIVIDUAL.

Louis Velter charged James Dietzgen with abusing deponent and his wife, and threatening to whip them. Warrant issued.

DISTURBED THE PEACE.

Charles Ruffing alleged that Eva Danterd came to his house and raised a disturbance, for which a warrant was issued.

Eva Danterd preferred a cross suit for assault against Miss Ruffing, stating that she visited the house of the deponent for the purpose of making inquiries concerning her daughter, when Mrs. Ruffing caught her by the back and shoved her violently from the house. Warrant issued.

[Before Aldermen Moreland.]

CALLED HIM NAMES.

Edward Haney charged John Haney with surety of the peace, averring that he threatened to knock out deponent's brains, and also called him violent names.

Catharine Haney also sued the same defendant for larceny by bailee. The information charges that the accused retains possession of a set of dishes belonging to the deponent. Warrant issued.

[Before Alderman Eggers, Allegheny.]

CHARGE AGAINST AN OFFICER.

Wilheimina Klink, charged John Sarber, an independent policeman, with assault and battery. It seems that Sarber visited the house of deponent with an execution, and while examining her personal effects with a view to making a levy, Wilhelmina interfered, when the alleged assault was committed. Gave bail for Court.

Real Estate Sales.

The following deeds were filed of record before Henry Snively, Esq., County Recorder, on Friday, December 10th, 1869:

W. Kruckamp to G. Mauch, March 12, 1869; lots 14, 15 and 16 in Hoag, Bates & Henderson's plan, Reserve township.....$2,125 00

Peter Ivory and Robert Swan to James Anderson, January 1, 1866; two-thirds interest in 25 acres in Franklin township.....$1,400

Nancy M. Gibson admx., to James Anderson, one-third interest in the town of Sloanville.....$1

Peter Ivory and Robert Swan to Geo. Slough, August 1, 1865; two-thirds interest in 92 acres in Franklin township.....$2,405

Nancy M. Gibson, admx., one-third interest in same.....$1,237 50

Thos. McKee to Thos. Boggus, October 25, 1862; lot in Ross township.....$50

S. W. Ewing to Samuel McKinley, January 26, 1869; lot 8 in Ewing's plan, Fifteenth ward, Pittsburgh.....$750

Alex. Maxwell's heirs to Andrew McLean, July 17, 1869; lot 5 in Taggart's plan, McClure township.....$182

TO BE CONTINUED.

NON-CONDUCTOR.—The attention of manufacturers is directed to the advertisement of Mr. L. M. Hart, of Philadelphia, who offers for sale a material for covering heated surfaces, pipes, &c., to prevent condensation of steam, increase the temperature of hot blasts, &c., quantities which our manufacturers cannot fail to appreciate.

HEALTH REPORT.—Dr. Snively reports the number of deaths in the city for the week ending December 4, as follows: Males, 31; females, 4. Total, 35. Of these seven were adults and eight children. The diseases were: Unown, 1; old age, 1; anæmia, 1; inflammation, 1, cyanosis, 1; croup; marasmus, 2; scarlet fever, 2; pneumonia, 1; tuberculosis, 4.

RUNAWAY.—As the wagon of F. W. Spreen, grocer, Birmingham, was being driven along Carson street Thursday, the shaft broke, the horse took fright and ran off, jumping upon the sidewalk and capering for a few moments to the discomfiture of pedestrians.

COAT RECOVERED.—The coat alleged to have been stolen from A. G. Buchanan by Jno. Girt, alias Peter Waller, has been recovered by Alderman Taylor's police. It was found at Cimbiotti's, Smithfield street.

CITY COUNCILS will hold an adjourned session on Monday afternoon. The purpose of the meeting has already been stated, namely, to further consider the ordinance re-leasing the market stalls.

DISCHARGED.—The members of the Hook and Ladder Company, No. 1, Seventh avenue, have been discharged, and the engine house closed up.

APPOINTMENT.—Mr. C. D. Bingham, a young gentleman of excellent qualifications, has been appointed ticket agent in the Pittsburgh office of the Connellsville Railroad.

STILL EXPLODED.—A still in an oil refinery, at the mouth of Pine creek, Etna township, was discovered at three o'clock yesterday evening. The damage was not extensive.

MAIN STREET, ALLEGHENY, above Sycamore street, is in a frightful condition, and the Street Commissioner should see that it is put in a passable condition.

PLASTERERS' HAIR, wholesale and retail, at J. V. McLaughlin & Son's, 82 Liberty street. rtus

SLIGHT FIRE.—A slight fire occurred in a saddlery on Meadow street, East Birmingham, Thursday. Origin not known; loss slight.

Homeopathic Hospital Fair.

We take pleasure in recording the continued success of the Homeopathic Hospital Fair, but will not attempt further discription of the booths to-day. Last evening the interest in the buggy to be voted to the most popular and obliging livery man received a decided impetus. The friends of each of the contestants seem determined to secure the beautiful vehicle for their favorite. The very handsome flower stand for Mrs. B. Young's booth was drawn by Miss Mary Caskey. We call general attention to the refreshment booth, euphoniously named "Laurel Arbor;" next is the "Retreat," where a profusion of fancy articles are displayed, after this comes the "Crystal Booth," then the "Golden Booth," and finally the refreshment table, in charge of Mrs. Rev. Jos. King and her assistants. These booths will all come in for a future notice.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—Now is the time to make selection of articles suitable for holiday presents, and the place to do so is at W. G. Dunseath's, No. 56 Fifth avenue. Mr. Dunseath has just returned from the East, where he purchased one of the largest and most elegant stocks of jewelry and fancy goods that he has ever presented to his patrons. He has now on exhibition a large part of this stock, and it includes a rare collection of jewelry of all descriptions, musical boxes of all sizes and capacity, statuettes, bronzes, vases, a rare lot of rich and elegant designs. To enumerate them would take up too much space, and we content ourselves by asking our readers to call at No. 56 Fifth avenue, examine one of the most charming collection of articles suitable for holiday presents they have ever seen.

BAKING POWDER.—The attention of housekeepers is directed to the card of Jesse H. Lippincott, corner of Smithfield street and Second avenue, relative to the "Banner Baking Powder," an invaluable preparation for pastry. This powder is warranted to assist the process of imparting digestion, and of course merits a trial by use if people wish to be healthy.

DR. DOWLING'S LECTURE.—Dr. Dowling, who was presented, by an accident on the railroad, from reaching our city last Tuesday, lectured before our citizens, will deliver his lecture next Thursday, 16th inst., in Lafayette Hall. Many will be gratified to learn that he will be here.

DIAMOND ALLEY.—The paving of Diamond alley, between Wood and Smithfield streets, will be completed in a few days. The residents of the alley will be gratified at this.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—There will be a "Formosa" matinee this afternoon, and in the evening the play will be given for the last time. Miss Harland and Mr. Morris have furnished a delightful entertainment during the week, and have been highly appreciated.

On Monday evening next, Miss Emma Maldern, a beautiful and talented actress, will commence an engagement for the evening performances.

THEATER.—At the matinee, this afternoon, Mme. Sanyeah, the female gymnast, and Barney, Wild & Mac's minstrels will appear. They give a very pleasing entertainment, and merit a large audience. An extraordinary bill is announced for the evening performances.

VARIETIES.—The popular songstress and commedienne, Miss Lillie Becket, will have a benefit this evening and take her farewell of Pittsburgh. She has made hosts of friends during her stay, and for the first time appears as a beneficiary. She is deserving of a handsome benefit, and the programme she has instructions is offered there will be no excuse if the house is not crowded.

MUSEUM.—The Man Fish and Bearded Lady continue to hold their levees daily at the Fourth avenue, and are admired by large audiences. They will be present to-day and to-morrow.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—There will be a matinee at this place this afternoon, when "Humpty Dumpty Bug" will be performed for the twelfth time. The last performances will be given in the evening.

MASONIC HALL.—Buckley's Serenaders will give their last entertainments in this city this afternoon and to-night at Masonic Hall. A change of programme is announced, and to-night will be given. At the matinee this afternoon, the Serenaders will give some of their best acts.

Opera House Music Store.

The holidays are now upon us, and persons of means can scarce decide how to invest money to the best advantage. All should be liberal in the coming holidays, and valuable things decking our splendid stores. If there is a charm on earth which more than any other, set tles to elevate and refine it, and tranquilize the mind, and to enrapture the intellect, it is music. No home can be complete without a musical instrument. What more beautiful gift can a husband present to his wife, a father to his daughter, a brother to his sister, than a piano, organ or melodeon. These are the days of parties wishing to purchase musical instruments, prior to the close of the year, and the music emporium of Hoffman & Hale, Opera House building, this week opened what promises to be the largest in Western Pennsylvania. The great display at this popular place of business will relieve the crowded goods arriving continually. We have been informed by a very reliable source of the central location, that the Messrs. Hoffman & Hale receive more goods than all the music stores in the city. This speaks volumes for the enterprising proprietors. Dealers doing so large a business can afford to sell goods much lower than small dealers. The Messrs. Hoffman & Hale are the sole agents for the celebrated Dunham & Sons, Marschall & Mitzauer and Great Union pianos, the great Jewett organ, the Carhart & Needham's unrivaled silver tongue organ and the melodeon, Peloubet, Mason & Hamlin organs, and the celebrated Leuto organs. The most indefatigable attention is given to the immense establishment, both as regards style, quality and price. The immense business done by this house is the subject of general comment. Pass by this great music house at any time you may, you will witness large arrivals of musical goods, and at the same time extensive shipments to various parts and sections of the country. In view of the extraordinary magnitude of their business, the Messrs. Hoffman & Hale have enabled to offer the greatest inducements to persons wishing to purchase musical instruments. We therefore sincerely recommend parties about to purchase to call at Hoffman & Hale's, where the very latest styles in musical goods can always be seen, and purchases may be made on most advantageous terms. Remember to observe the sign of the silver tongue over the door.

The Simplicity, Ease and Certainty

With which the American Buttonhole Overseaming and Sewing Machine operates, as well as the perfect excellence of its work, fits it without the entire range of sewing, in stitching, hemming, felling, tucking, corading, binding, quilting, gathering and sewing on, overseaming, embroidering and the cording and fancy full buttonhole and eyelethole work, place it unquestionably far in advance of any other sewing machine. Salesroom No. 12 Fifth avenue.

Throat Affections and Hoarseness.

All suffering from *Irritation of the Throat and Hoarseness* will be agreeably surprised at the most immediate relief afforded by the use of Brown's Bronchial Troches. These Troches, Ingredients allay pulmonary irritation; and, after public speaking or singing, when the throat is wearied and weakened by the unusual exercise, their use will give renewed strength to the vocal organs.

Shoes at Auction! Shoes at Auction!

A. Leggate will sell at his auction house, 139 Federal street, Allegheny, on Monday next, at 10 o'clock, a large assortment of good quality, to which the special attention of the ladies is invited. Also, at private sale, every day, a complete stock of boots and shoes at lowest prices. A. Leggate, auctioneer, 139 Federal street.

An Elegant Present

For a wife, mother, or sister, is one of the American Buttonhole Overseaming and Sewing Machines. They will do all kind of work in the best manner possible. You are invited to call and examine this machine in operation at No. 12 Fifth avenue. James Espy, agent.

Examine the American Buttonhole Overseaming and Sewing Machine

Before purchasing any other. It is considered the best and cheapest sewing in this market, and never fails to render satisfaction.

JAMES ESPY, Agent.
No. 12 Fifth avenue.

Attention

Indirected to the offer of a salable patent for sale—the cold fix for puddling furnaces.

Queensware.

Dealers in the article need not complain of not being able to procure a good article of queensware or Britishware at a reasonable price, as Messrs. S. M. Kier & Co., of this city, are manufacturing goods in this line of a quality equal to any imported ware brought to this city. Their warehouse at No. 393 Liberty street, is well stocked with goods of their manufacture, to which the attention of retail dealers is directed.

Cod Liver Oil.

The purest and sweetest Cod Liver Oil in the world, manufactured from fresh, healthy livers, upon the sea shore; it is perfectly pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it can use no other. Ask for "Hazard and Caswell's Cod Liver Oil," manufactured by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New York. Sold by all druggists.

Juniper Tar Soap

Is a certain cure for Chapped Hands and all Roughness or Irritation of the Skin, Eczema, Ringworm, Salt Rheum, Pimples, and all other cutaneous affections, making the skin soft and smooth. Manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. Sold by all druggists. w

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil.

For sale at Rankin's, No. 44 SIXTH street.

To the Patrons of the City Directory.

I am still publishing the City Directory, and have not *sold out*, as has been represented by parties purporting to be my successors.

Canvassing has already commenced, and all orders for subscriptions and advertising will have my prompt attention.

Price, $3 00; page card $24 00; one-half page $13 00; one-third page $10 00; one-fourth page $7 00. GEO. H. THURSTON.

Carriages to Operas and Concerts

Only three dollars, at Burns's, 149 Grant street.

Phrenology.

The rooms of Fowler & Wells, at Lafayette Hall, are still thronged day and evening. Examinations with full descriptions. What to do and how to rise in the world explained. tf

Carriages for Balls and Parties

Only four dollars, at J. & W. J. Burns's, 149 Grant street.

Preparatory Medication.

The human system, the most delicate and sensitive of all created things, should be duly prepared to meet the shock occasioned by a sudden change in the temperature of the air. Even the solid metals contract and expand under cold and heat—so that if man were composed of iron, instead of frail tissues and fibres, circulating fluids and brittle osseous matter, his frame would not be proof against the vicissitudes of climate. As it is, it behooves every one, especially the feeble, to fortify the frail tenement of mortality against the inclemencies of the present season. A wholesome, strength supplying vegetable tonic and alterative is the preparatory medicine required, and among medicinal agents of this character, HOSTET